

# The Guia Collection



Auctions by  
Bowers and Merena, Inc.



Public Auction Sale  
March 23 & 24, 1988  
New York City







# Prices Realized

## The Guia Collection

March 23 & 24, 1988

Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

Box 1224

Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	247.50	37	6325.00	73	3850.00	109	5225.00	145	8800.00	181	5225.00	217	412.50
2	247.50	38	11000.00	74	495.00	110	1320.00	146	4125.00	182	2310.00	218	3575.00
3	880.00	39	3250.00	75	880.00	111	5500.00	147	2860.00	183	3575.00	219	1870.00
4	1100.00	40	10450.00	76	385.00	112	15400.00	148	16500.00	184	660.00	220	6050.00
5	1980.00	41	4125.00	77	660.00	113	3850.00	149	2420.00	185	137.50	221	27500.00
6	2420.00	42	17600.00	78	1210.00	114	4125.00	150	550.00	186	209.00	222	412.50
7	2200.00	43	1870.00	79	550.00	115	38500.00	151	770.00	187	9900.00	223	275.00
8	330.00	44	4125.00	80	495.00	116	1100.00	152	4400.00	188	1540.00	224	825.00
9	1265.00	45	4675.00	81	880.00	117	1760.00	153	4125.00	189	1320.00	225	990.00
10	302.50	46	1320.00	82	550.00	118	1045.00	154	19800.00	190	1210.00	226	3520.00
11	286.00	47	17600.00	83	770.00	119	880.00	155	6325.00	191	2420.00	227	1650.00
12	1210.00	48	1430.00	84	3300.00	120	1650.00	156	770.00	192	6600.00	228	550.00
13	1760.00	49	9900.00	85	3250.00	121	3575.00	157	1210.00	193	137.50	229	1320.00
14	4070.00	50	990.00	86	660.00	122	357.50	158	29700.00	194	181.50	230	1760.00
15	165.00	51	990.00	87	4675.00	123	198.00	159	3575.00	195	154.00	231	2200.00
16	742.50	52	660.00	88	2090.00	124	275.00	160	13200.00	196	145.20	232	1760.00
17	2970.00	53	1210.00	89	2750.00	125	302.50	161	825.00	197	1430.00	233	2750.00
18	11000.00	54	3300.00	90	7150.00	126	302.50	162	8250.00	198	165.00	234	8250.00
19	1100.00	55	1210.00	91	495.00	127	330.00	163	19800.00	199	165.00	235	5225.00
20	6050.00	56	1650.00	92	1870.00	128	550.00	164	10450.00	200	5390.00	236	1760.00
21	385.00	57	15400.00	93	1430.00	129	302.50	165	2310.00	201	13200.00	237	7700.00
22	1980.00	58	19800.00	94	770.00	130	1650.00	166	7150.00	202	907.50	238	2530.00
23	1210.00	59	4675.00	95	3300.00	131	5775.00	167	17600.00	203	8800.00	239	6050.00
24	1210.00	60	1320.00	96	1870.00	132	550.00	168	247.50	204	8250.00	240	2860.00
25	935.00	61	2970.00	97	2750.00	133	550.00	169	2090.00	205	6875.00	241	2860.00
26	3190.00	62	2200.00	98	1980.00	134	550.00	170	3575.00	206	2200.00	242	220.00
27	1430.00	63	1870.00	99	3300.00	135	6050.00	171	605.00	207	1760.00	243	110.00
28	1980.00	64	357.50	100	3300.00	136	2860.00	172	825.00	208	2530.00	244	2420.00
29	2200.00	65	440.00	101	1320.00	137	6325.00	173	14300.00	209	4180.00	245	2200.00
30	550.00	66	2750.00	102	522.50	138	17600.00	174	2420.00	210	5225.00	246	1760.00
31	660.00	67	385.00	103	1980.00	139	1870.00	175	15400.00	211	1650.00	247	77000.00
32	1210.00	68	330.00	104	880.00	140	3850.00	176	440.00	212	3740.00	248	1760.00
33	6050.00	69	467.50	105	2750.00	141	5775.00	177	1210.00	213	13200.00	249	1870.00
34	8250.00	70	825.00	106	3850.00	142	16500.00	178	550.00	214	302.50	250	137.50
35	880.00	71	528.00	107	1870.00	143	8525.00	179	302.50	215	8250.00	251	2420.00
36	14300.00	72	440.00	108	2475.00	144	440.00	180	660.00	216	374.00	252	275.00

prices realized include the 10% buyers fee

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
289	660.00	356	770.00	423	440.00	490	3960.00	557	14850.00	624	39600.00	691	209.00
290	4510.00	357	1210.00	424	687.50	491	57200.00	558	4950.00	625	26400.00	692	198.00
291	3630.00	358	935.00	425	550.00	492	3740.00	559	6160.00	626	10450.00	693	2970.00
292	990.00	359	605.00	426	825.00	493	1760.00	560	495.00	627	14850.00	694	19800.00
293	1320.00	360	715.00	427	5500.00	494	2090.00	561	2750.00	628	55000.00	695	1760.00
294	1210.00	361	550.00	428	880.00	495	2860.00	562	3300.00	629	7480.00	696	26400.00
295	880.00	362	1100.00	429	13200.00	496	770.00	563	1100.00	630	2640.00	697	2090.00
296	770.00	363	715.00	430	605.00	497	825.00	564	2310.00	631	37400.00	698	1760.00
297	715.00	364	495.00	431	522.50	498	2420.00	565	3190.00	632	18700.00	699	3080.00
298	1320.00	365	605.00	432	632.50	499	715.00	566	550.00	633	17600.00	700	330.00
299	7150.00	366	715.00	433	8250.00	500	302.50	567	357.50	634	9350.00	701	330.00
300	4730.00	367	715.00	434	8855.00	501	2970.00	568	440.00	635	26400.00	702	440.00
301	3520.00	368	715.00	435	11550.00	502	1870.00	569	412.50	636	1045.00	703	1320.00
302	2750.00	369	550.00	436	935.00	503	8250.00	570	880.00	637	2750.00	704	2750.00
303	13200.00	370	660.00	437	7480.00	504	8250.00	571	357.50	638	2200.00	705	3740.00
304	2750.00	371	2640.00	438	1320.00	505	9625.00	572	330.00	639	467.50	706	1320.00
305	3080.00	372	1650.00	439	330.00	506	8800.00	573	8800.00	640	412.50	707	1210.00
306	5775.00	373	2530.00	440	495.00	507	24200.00	574	770.00	641	1100.00	708	7150.00
307	3410.00	374	660.00	441	550.00	508	2750.00	575	990.00	642	522.50	709	9900.00
308	1210.00	375	1320.00	442	2860.00	509	935.00	576	302.50	643	5225.00	710	825.00
309	1650.00	376	715.00	443	4400.00	510	1870.00	577	8800.00	644	715.00	711	935.00
310	935.00	377	825.00	444	4400.00	511	2530.00	578	1155.00	645	935.00	712	1100.00
311	715.00	378	715.00	445	7975.00	512	11000.00	579	11000.00	646	605.00	713	17600.00
312	715.00	379	715.00	446	2860.00	513	16500.00	580	440.00	647	2200.00	714	4400.00
313	715.00	380	1980.00	447	1760.00	514	15400.00	581	935.00	648	1045.00	715	4840.00
314	1870.00	381	715.00	448	4840.00	515	1650.00	582	2970.00	649	2200.00	716	3520.00
315	1210.00	382	2200.00	449	5060.00	516	18700.00	583	1430.00	650	2310.00	717	1650.00
316	2530.00	383	1760.00	450	192.50	517	1210.00	584	660.00	651	82500.00	718	880.00
317	715.00	384	1760.00	451	1650.00	518	7150.00	585	1430.00	652	7700.00	719	1155.00
318	990.00	385	3300.00	452	3520.00	519	28600.00	586	330.00	653	26400.00	720	4400.00
319	880.00	386	4400.00	453	1320.00	520	5060.00	587	412.50	654	16500.00	721	9900.00
320	880.00	387	3300.00	454	14300.00	521	11550.00	588	880.00	655	7480.00	722	3300.00
321	715.00	388	770.00	455	825.00	522	11550.00	589	1100.00	656	1760.00	723	880.00
322	880.00	389	605.00	456	2420.00	523	3850.00	590	1760.00	657	1430.00	724	6600.00
323	770.00	390	660.00	457	16500.00	524	11550.00	591	2090.00	658	5060.00	725	3960.00
324	935.00	391	715.00	458	4180.00	525	8250.00	592	2530.00	659	27500.00	726	2310.00
325	770.00	392	1430.00	459	3520.00	526	7700.00	593	1650.00	660	4180.00	727	5280.00
326	825.00	393	1045.00	460	1540.00	527	9900.00	594	1155.00	661	2640.00	728	440.00
327	605.00	394	715.00	461	1760.00	528	9350.00	595	4840.00	662	2860.00	729	12650.00
328	1210.00	395	715.00	462	5170.00	529	10450.00	596	1045.00	663	687.50	730	13200.00
329	550.00	396	715.00	463	1045.00	530	925.00	597	1430.00	664	412.50	731	2860.00
330	1100.00	397	605.00	464	935.00	531	357.50	598	935.00	665	770.00	732	687.50
331	4675.00	398	1100.00	465	110.00	532	11000.00	599	12650.00	666	1210.00	733	1650.00
332	2420.00	399	825.00	466	660.00	533	2530.00	600	5940.00	667	3740.00	734	1155.00
333	880.00	400	715.00	467	198.00	534	1925.00	601	16500.00	668	2200.00	735	12650.00
334	3575.00	401	935.00	468	495.00	535	2530.00	602	7040.00	669	2200.00	736	121.00
335	825.00	402	1210.00	469	8800.00	536	2750.00	603	20900.00	670	1210.00	737	1540.00
336	825.00	403	925.00	470	1760.00	537	495.00	604	5500.00	671	467.50	738	357.50
337	825.00	404	1045.00	471	1210.00	538	7150.00	605	2310.00	672	3300.00	739	7480.00
338	605.00	405	990.00	472	880.00	539	5940.00	606	1155.00	673	187.00	740	4620.00
339	660.00	406	1760.00	473	1045.00	540	3080.00	607	9900.00	674	1430.00	741	3080.00
340	660.00	407	797.50	474	2530.00	541	6600.00	608	357.50	675	1760.00	742	4180.00
341	715.00	408	682.00	475	2200.00	542	990.00	609	25300.00	676	9900.00	743	3520.00
342	825.00	409	1430.00	476	550.00	543	1320.00	610	2860.00	677	302.50	744	4180.00
343	682.00	410	1210.00	477	1430.00	544	198.00	611	3960.00	678	577.50	745	5500.00
344	770.00	411	495.00	478	935.00	545	209.00	612	10450.00	679	48400.00	746	1870.00
345	825.00	412	3850.00	479	4400.00	546	2090.00	613	17600.00	680	5060.00	747	3960.00
346	825.00	413	8580.00	480	6820.00	547	825.00	614	825.00	681	1870.00	748	24200.00
347	1320.00	414	2640.00	481	176.00	548	13200.00	615	742.50	682	6325.00	749	2860.00
348	1760.00	415	4620.00	482	9900.00	549	6600.00	616	25300.00	683	7425.00	750	5280.00
349	2970.00	416	1100.00	483	15400.00	550	1430.00	617	1320.00	684	1320.00	751	1045.00
350	935.00	417	220.00	484	357.50	551	385.00	618	12100.00	685	632.50	752	4400.00
351	352.50	418	594.00	485	264.00	552	4840.00	619	7480.00	686	1155.00	753	1210.00
352	1210.00	419	3520.00	486	467.50	553	176.00	620	4400.00	687	1320.00	754	1320.00
353	880.00	420	18700.00	487	605.00	554	1210.00	621	5940.00	688	3300.00	755	660.00
354	742.50	421	1100.00	488	687.50	555	687.50	622	24200.00	689	935.00	756	2310.00
355	380.00	422	605.00	489	220.00	556	4400.00	623	31900.00	690	165.00	757	30800.00

prices realized include the 10% buyers fee





36



39



40



47



115



137



141



142



148



158



163



167



173





COLOR PLATE II



175



187

192



201



203



204



265



420



452



454



457



512



513



557



601



599





COLOR PLATE III



579



603



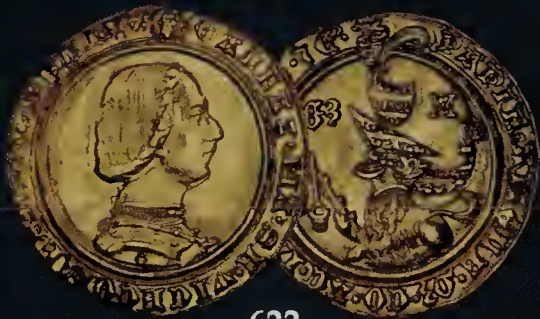
609



616



618



622



623



624



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626



627



628



632



633



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643



651



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709



713



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730



740



748



750



757



758



759



766



784



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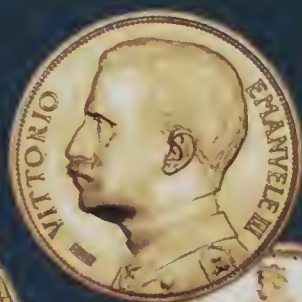
786



787



789



813



822





— T H E —

# Guia Collection

*To be offered at Mail Bid and Public Auction Sale March 23 & 24, 1988  
in conjunction with the Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention*

## — Sessions —

**I**

(World Gold Coins)  
Wednesday Evening, March 23, 7:00 p.m. Sharp.  
Commencing with Lot 1

**II**

(World Gold Coins)  
Thursday Afternoon, March 24, 1:00 p.m. Sharp.  
Commencing with Lot 411

### Sale to be held at:

Vista International Hotel  
3 World Trade Center  
New York, NY 10048  
(212) 938-9100

### Sale to be held by:

Auctions by  
Bowers and Merena, Inc.  
Box 1224  
Wolfeboro, NH 03894  
(603) 569-5095

*Licensed Auctioneers: Q. David Bowers (Lic. 793852), Raymond N. Merena (793853), William D. Hawfield, Jr. (791765)*

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## **Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.**

**Box 1224**

**Wolfeboro, NH 03894**

**(603) 569-5095**

**Chairman of the Board, Q. David Bowers**  
**President, Raymond N. Merena**

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Jennifer Douglass, Manager  
Andrew W. Pollock, III, Professional Numismatist  
Barbara Fiore, Associate  
Doreen Richards, Associate  
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Cataloguing and certain other services were provided by special arrangement with Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc.

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Appreciation is extended to the following for the preparation of this catalogue: The pieces in the present volume were catalogued by Q. David Bowers, Michael Hodder, Andrew Pollack, III, and Elizabeth Arlin with technical assistance by Richard A. Bagg, Raymond Merena, Thomas Becker, and Frank Van Valen.

Catalogue production and typography represents the work of the Bowers and Merena Graphics Department, including: Lee Blythe Lilljedahl, William Winter, Linda Heilig, Judy Bouchard, and Annette Thomas. Photography was by Cathy Dumont, assisted by Mark Merena.

**ALL ILLUSTRATIONS ARE OF THE  
ACTUAL ITEMS BEING SOLD**



The  
Guia Collection



# **Terms of Sale**

1. This is a public auction sale conducted by licensed and bonded auctioneers.
2. All bids are to be per lot. No lots will be broken. Lots will be sold in numerical sequence unless the auctioneer otherwise directs. In the event of identical bids in the same lot, the lot will be awarded to the first bid received. In the event of a dispute during the floor bidding, the auctioneer's decision to award the lot to a bidder will be final. The auctioneer, at his sole discretion, may re-open any lot or put the lot up for sale again.
3. A buyer's charge of 10% on each individual lot will be added to all successful bids, which sum will be the purchase price. This buyer's charge will be added to all invoices, without exception. (Under the present arrangement, we normally charge a fee to the seller, plus a buyer's charge to the purchaser.)
4. All sales are strictly for cash in United States funds. All remittances must be drawn on United States banks. **Invoices must be paid for promptly upon receipt in good U.S. funds.** No credit cards will be accepted for auction purchases. Shipping, handling, postage, and/or private or postal insurance, and registration charges will be added for lots delivered by mail. All bidders not furnishing applicable resale permits will be responsible for sales tax as required to be collected under the laws of the state in which the sale is conducted. By bidding in the sale, a successful bidder agrees to be liable for any tax liabilities which may accrue by virtue of the purchase.
5. On any account not paid within the prescribed terms of this sale, Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc. reserve the right to extend credit and to impose periodic finance charges at the rate of 1.5% per month (18% per annum) on the unpaid balance, which charges shall continue to accrue until fully paid. On any sums unpaid, if the account is referred to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay all costs, including attorneys' fees, with interest accruing on the balance, until fully paid, at the specified rate.
6. Bidders not known to us must furnish references deemed satisfactory to Bowers and Merena and/or deposit a sum equal to 25% of the bids submitted. This sum will be applied to successful bids with the overage refunded, and any difference billed.
7. All APO, FPO, and non-U.S. addresses must submit a 50% deposit. We reserve the right to require payment in full by all bidders, prior to the delivery of lots, even if satisfactory references or credit have been established.
8. Title does not pass until lots are paid for in full. It is the responsibility and obligation of the buyer to maintain insurance on any coins in their possession. Risk of loss is on the buyer. By bidding in the sale, the bidder agrees to permit Bowers and Merena to file any financing statement permitted under the Uniform Commercial Code without debtor's signature and to offset any accounts due, whether now or in the future, against funds or collateral in their possession. The buyer agrees not to sell, pledge, or hypothecate these auction purchases until paid for in full. Any person submitting bids on behalf of a corporation or any other business entity agrees to be personally responsible for the transaction.
9. All lots must be paid in full prior to delivery, unless credit arrangements for this sale have been specifically agreed to in writing by Bowers and Merena. Previously established lines of credit, at the sole option of Bowers and Merena, may not be honored. Please contact our Auction Department in advance if you have any questions regarding your purchasing plans.
10. No "buy" or unlimited bids will be accepted. No bids will be accepted from minors. The auctioneer and/or Bowers and Merena reserve the right to open a lot at a reasonable price, to set bidding increments as they shall determine, and to refuse any bid which in the judgment of the auctioneer or Bowers and Merena is believed not to be made in good faith or does not qualify by reason of credit, or otherwise. Any estimates of value which appear in this catalogue are an opinion, based on price lists, catalogues, and other information, as to what the lot may realize (excluding the 10% buyer's charge). At the sale, higher or lower prices may prevail. In any event, in the case of a reserve, the reserve will not exceed the high published estimate. As the catalogue is prepared considerably in advance of the sale date, estimates are subject to change. Any change in the reserve outside of the guidelines noted will be announced at the sale.
11. All items are guaranteed genuine.
12. We cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding. Please check your bid sheet carefully. Please bid in even dollar increments. All bids not in even dollar amounts, including those increased by 10% to 20% (see our special service on the bid sheet), will be rounded off to the lower whole dollar amount. All bid sheets must be signed. By bidding in this sale even if for a corporation, the bidder personally guarantees payment. By bidding in this sale, a bidder acknowledges that he is bidding in this sale primarily for commercial purposes and agrees to abide by the terms of sale.

13. Auction sales are not approval sales. Any lot may be examined before bidding. **No lot may be returned by a mail bidder without the advance written permission of Bowers and Merena.** Any such requests must be made within three days of the receipt of the coins; in no event can such a request be received by us later than 30 days after the auction date. Any lot returned must be in its original unopened container or holder; the removal of any item from such container or holder negates the return privilege. Any late remittance for purchases is cause for Bowers and Merena to negate this privilege. At the sole discretion of Bowers and Merena, we reserve the right to deny participation in any auction if there have been, in our opinion, credit problems, unreasonable returns, delays in payment, or any other problems in past or current sales.

14. No lots may be returned for any reason by floor buyers (including those acting as agents for others). **All floor sales are final.** In addition, no lots may be returned by successful mail bidders who have examined the lots prior to the sale. Exceptions will be made only for reasons of authenticity. The auctioneers reserve the right to postpone or cancel the sale without notice, should they in their sole discretion determine that such action is warranted. Any individual item may be withdrawn without notice prior to the sale. Neither the auctioneer nor the consignor will have any obligation to the intended bidders as a result of any postponement, cancellation, or withdrawal.

15. Grading is a subjective description that represents the opinion of the cataloguer as to the state of preservation of a particular coin or lot. "Proof" is used to describe a method of manufacture and is not a grade or condition. All such terms, including adjectival and numerical descriptions of coins and other numismatic items, are the opinion of the cataloguer and are not an attribution. No warranty, whether expressed or implied, is made with respect to such adjectival or numerical descriptions, which can and do vary among experts; nor is any warranty or representation made that any other expert, grading service or other entity will grade a given piece the same as we do. In general, descriptions are our interpretation of standards in the *Photograde* book, with the addition of certain intermediate grades, such as MS-64 and Proof-64, as determined by the opinion of our staff.

16. Bowers and Merena act as agents for the various consignors. For this reason, no claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date (45 days following the date of the sale) is strictly between the bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of Bowers and Merena and/or the cataloguers. Cash advances have been made to some consignors in anticipation of sale proceeds. Bowers and Merena, or any affiliated person or company, reserves the right to consign items to this auction sale, and to participate as a bidder. The consignor or his agent may bid on any lot including those in his own consignment. At the time of catalogue printing, all lots with consignor reserves will be preceded by a ●. Reserves submitted after the catalogue is printed will be announced at the sale. In the event of a typographical error or attribution error, the cataloguer reserves the right to withdraw any item from the sale without notice, to correct the error orally at the sale, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's money without further obligation. The maximum obligation of Bowers and Merena to any bidder shall be the sum paid for any lot in dispute. While every effort will be made to properly enter and execute bids received by mail or by other means, Bowers and Merena assume no liability for any errors in this regard or failure to enter bids. Nor can Bowers and Merena assume responsibility for bids received later than the published deadline for receipt of mail bids, or bids received by telephone or in person. To insure the greatest accuracy, we strongly recommend that bids be entered on the standard bid sheet form and be received here in advance of the published deadline.

17. By placing a bid in this sale, you agree that this transaction shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Hampshire. Any dispute, claim or controversy (except for non-payment) shall be settled exclusively by binding arbitration under the rules then in effect of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., as if both parties to the dispute were members, at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, or another suitable location at the option of Bowers and Merena. In the event of non-payment, at its option, Bowers and Merena may refer the matter to the PNG arbitration or elect to proceed judicially in which case the buyer consents to jurisdiction in the courts of Carroll County, New Hampshire.

18. **BIDDING IN THIS AUCTION SALE constitutes ACCEPTANCE BY THE BIDDER of the FOREGOING TERMS OF SALE.**

*Transparent holders in which the auction lots are stored are to facilitate viewing and inspection of the lots and ARE NOT intended or recommended for long-term storage.*

## **— Deadline —**

**Deadline for the receipt of mail bids is:  
NOON, MONDAY MARCH 21, 1988.**

## **— New Bidders —**

If you have not participated with us before, be sure to send your credit information, attention Controller, at least 10 days before the auction. We find there is very little time, if any, to review this information during the auction.

**Important Notice:** Credit cards will not be accepted for auction deposits or payments. The Prices Realized list will be published 30 days after the auction.





## Additional Sale Terms and Some Suggestions for Mail Bidders

Bidding in our auctions can be an interesting, enjoyable, and numismatically rewarding experience. Even if you have been bidding in our sales for many years, you may find that some of the following comments will increase your success. The paragraphs are numbered for your reference in the event that you wish to ask further questions. Telephone Barbara Fiore or Jennifer Douglass in this regard.

19. Read the Terms of Sale printed in this catalogue. Note that a 10% buyer's premium, without exception, will be added to all successful bids.
20. Mail your bid sheet as early as possible. This is particularly important if you are a new bidder, for it takes us time to check your references. Also, this helps to assure that your bid sheet will be received before the mail bid deadline. A bid sheet mailed a few days before the sale might not reach us until a week later—at which time the coins will have been sold to others!
21. We've found it best to use a *work sheet* to compile bids. In this way you can check back and forth throughout the catalogue, make changes and revisions, and so on. Then when you've decided on your final bids, enter them on the bid sheet. Try your best to keep the bid sheet neat and clearly understandable, listing the lots in order. Check your bid sheet carefully. You will be responsible for any bids on wrong lots or for the wrong amounts. Please, please be careful!
22. If you are a new bidder, send along references and a 25% deposit.
23. Be prepared to pay in full for all lots for which your bids are successful. Don't bid more than you want to pay! Review your financial circumstances carefully *before* bidding. There is always the possibility that you may be awarded *all* of the lots you bid on. If you are awarded lots, you are legally bound to pay for them immediately.
24. Please keep current price levels in mind when bidding. While high and low prices sometimes occur, most items sell within market ranges. If a popular coin sells for \$500 on the retail market, chances are not good that a bid of, say, less than \$400 will win it. On the other hand, chances are excellent that a bid in the \$500 to \$600 range will be a winner. There is no harm in bargain

hunting, but as your time is valuable (and so is ours), it is most productive if you keep current values in mind while bidding.

25. Auction invoices are due upon receipt unless *prior* credit arrangements have been made with us.
26. Be sure to sign your bid sheet. We reserve the option not to enter your bid sheet unless it bears your personal signature.
27. Ink is best for writing bids. Pencil tends to blur. If bid changes are necessary, do not write over any figures. Instead, cross them out completely and re-enter the bids. Put your telephone number on the bid sheet. In this way we can call you if there is any question about a bid.
28. Submit bids in even dollar amounts. Cents and fractional dollar amounts will be ignored.
29. Don't forget to take advantage, if you wish, of the optional 10% to 20% increase to really help your chances of being a successful bidder.
30. Lots may be inspected by mail prior to the auction. Please write or call for further information.
31. We are here to serve your needs. We really appreciate your interest and business and will do anything we can to make auction bidding by mail more enjoyable for you. We look forward to receiving your bids.
32. If you want to sell your coins by auction, call or write for our free informative brochure, *How to Sell Your Coins for the Best Price*. Have a *technical numismatic* question? Richard ("Rick") Bagg, Ph.D., our Consignment Director, is at your service at (603) 569-5095.

33. If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend on the MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE line at the upper portion of your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and an Auctions by Bowers and Merena customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of \$1,000 or more. MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE and "ONE LOT ONLY" bidding can be combined.

34. Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a "ONE LOT ONLY" purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale. Such lots should be bracketed in the "ONE LOT ONLY" column on your bid sheet. While we will do our best on your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly.

## Lot Viewing

**Friday**      **March 18**  
11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

**Saturday**      **March 19**  
9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
2:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

**Sunday**      **March 20**  
10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

**Monday**      **March 21**  
No viewing.

**Tuesday**      **March 22**  
9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
2:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

**Wednesday**      **March 23**  
9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

**Thursday**      **March 24**  
9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

## Lot Pick-Up

**Thursday**      **March 24**  
9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

**Friday**      **March 25**  
9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

**Saturday**      **March 26**  
9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

### — Helpful Suggestion —

We strongly recommend that our customers who plan to view a large portion of the sale, plan to do so during the early days of lot viewing, as the last days will be crowded.



## Special Terms and Advice to Overseas Mail Bidders

1. Please read the general Terms of Sale very carefully. Except where specifically changed in the paragraphs of this Advice, the general Terms of Sale will govern your participation in this auction sale.
2. All lots are as described. If you wish, photographs and detailed supplemental descriptions can be sent to you. This is a personal service and we ask that you limit your requests for this service to a reasonable number. A nominal charge will be made and will be refunded if you purchase the lot.
3. Please fill out your bid sheet very carefully and send it to us by airmail so that it arrives at least 10 days before the auction date. We cannot be responsible for bid sheets that arrive at our offices after that time. There is no charge for executing your bids, except for the stated 10% buyer's fee.
4. Your bids must be in U.S. dollars and should be in whole dollar amounts. Fractional bids will be rounded off to the next lowest whole dollar.
5. A 10% buyer's charge will be added to the successful bid amount in all cases. This will not be waived or reduced under any circumstances.
6. If you are a mail bidder, you will not have to pay any U.S. sales tax if your lots are shipped to an address outside the U.S.A. If your lots are sent to a New York address and we do not have a valid resale certificate from you or your agent, we are required to charge the state sales tax.
7. If your bids are successful, you will receive an invoice in U.S. dollars for your purchases. The invoice amount will include the sales price, the 10% buyer's premium, and the cost of sending your lots to you. Payment is due immediately upon receipt of the invoice unless prior credit arrangements have been made with us. Your payment should be made by a bank money order or by an international money order, payable in U.S. funds on a New York or Boston bank.
8. As soon as your payment has been received and it has cleared through our bank your lots will be sent to you by insured airmail. We shall take care of export formalities. Import formalities, if any, are your responsibility.

## Auktionsbedingungen

1. Diese ist eine allgemeine Auktion.
2. Die Auktion findet in der Nummern folge des Kataloges statt.
3. Der Zuschlag erfolgt gegen Barzahlung in U.S. Dollars, mit einem Aufgeld von 10% auf den Zuschlagpreis. Bei mehreren gleichhohen Geboten erhält der zuerst eingegangene den Zuschlag. Der Versand der gesteigerten Stücke geschieht auf Kosten und Gefahr des Käufers.
4. Aufträge von uns unbekannten Sammlern können nur ausgeführt werden, wenn ein Depot von 50% des Gesamtbetrags hinterlegt wird oder Referenzen aufgegeben werden.
5. Das Eigentumsrecht wird erst mit der vollständigen Bezahlung vom Käufer erworben.
6. Unlimitierte Aufträge haben keinen Anspruch.
7. Im Ausland erhobene Gebühren irgendwelcher Art sind vom Käufer zu bezahlen.
8. Die Echtheit aller Stücke wird garantiert. Die Beschreibung und Erhaltungsgrade der Stücke sind nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen gegeben.
9. Alle anwesenden Bieter haben vor der Auktion Gelegenheit, sich von der Richtigkeit der Erhaltungs- und Katalogangaben zu überzeugen. Sie kaufen deshalb grundsätzlich "wie besehen." Beanstandungen nach erfolgtem Zuschlag können nicht anerkannt werden.
10. Reklamationen von schriftlichen Bietern können nur innerhalb von drei, keine 30 mehr, Tagen nach Erhalt der ersteigerten Stücke berücksichtigt werden. Reklamationen 45 Tagen nach dem letztem Tage des Auktions können nicht anerkannt werden.
11. Bowers and Merena wird als Kommissionär tätig.
12. Durch Abgabe eines Gebotes werden die vorstehenden Versteigerungsbedingungen anerkannt. Nur die vollständige englische Text hat Gesetzeskraft.



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## — Introduction —

Welcome to our sale of the **Guia Collection**, one of the finest cabinets of world gold coins ever assembled by a single individual. Perusal of the following pages will immediately point out the importance of the collection. Individual rarities, unique and nearly unique pieces, and high quality examples abound.

**The auction is absolutely unreserved and unrestricted.** There are no reserves of any kind. Estimates have been given with each individual lot description. However, at the sale itself higher or lower prices may prevail in any given instance, depending upon competition. For exceedingly rare pieces, it is difficult to give meaningful estimates, for once sold, twice the price offered may not secure a duplicate.

**The pre-sale publicity** for the Guia Collection has attracted worldwide attention, so the present catalogue will go to a number of potential buyers who have not been among our clientele earlier. We request that you pay close attention to our Terms of Sale as listed in the front of the catalogue. If you are from a foreign country, please note the special advice for overseas bidders. Please note that all purchases are to be paid for in United States dollars, or with U.S. dollar checks or similar instruments, payable on a New York or Boston bank. Bidders who wish to arrange for special credit for their purchases should contact Donald Snyder, CPA, of our Accounting Department, well in advance of the date of sale. No lots will be released to successful bidders unless payment in cash or immediately negotiable instruments is tendered at the time of lot pick-up, or unless prior satisfactory credit arrangements have been made with our firm.

**The Guia Collection** was assembled over the course of several years and includes many pieces which numismatists will recognize as coming from notable Swiss and other auction sales of the past. The cabinet is a comprehensive one and includes specimens from many world countries, from Albania through Yugoslavia. Particular strengths are to be found in the exceptional multiple ducats from German states, and in the magnificent selection of Italian Renaissance and Baroque-era gold coins. It may be safely said that this latter holding is one of the finest ever assembled, and once dispersed, it is highly unlikely that we will see a comparable offering in our generation.

**In cataloguing the collection** we have used the following format: following the country of origin, lots are arranged chronologically by reign. Following are to be found the ruler's name and regnal dates, the denomination, and date and mintmark (if any). Then we have furnished the grade assigned to the coin, and an attribution to the standard reference for the series. In the majority of cases attributions are to the indispensable *Gold Coins of the World*, by Robert Friedberg. As this reference is by now in worldwide use, we felt, in many instances, that it was sufficient to note only the appropriate Friedberg number. Where gold pieces appear to have been struck using dies ordinarily employed for the *silver* coinage—the situation particularly true in the German states as well as for some Venetian coins—we have supplied a reference to the corresponding thaler type by noting the Davenport reference number as well.

**Collectors of Spanish metropolitan and Imperial gold issues** will find nearly one quarter of the total contents of this collection comprising such pieces. Again, individual rarities and highly important coins abound.

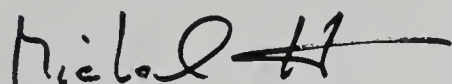
**We very much appreciate your interest** in the sale, and stand ready to provide any assistance we can. I invite you to telephone me at our offices, weekdays, Eastern Standard Time, 9:00 a.m. until noon, 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. In addition, we can be reached by FAX at 603-569-5319.



**After the sale**, a special deluxe hardbound edition will be available on a limited basis for \$49 U.S. funds, plus \$2 postage and handling to U.S. addresses, \$5 to overseas addresses. This will include a list of printed prices realized and will be available approximately six weeks after the auction closes. If you would like to reserve a copy, simply write "send hardbound catalogue" on your bid sheet, and we will invoice you separately for it. Only a limited number of such catalogues will be printed, so they are offered on a first-come, first-served basis.

**We appreciate very much** your interest in the Guia Collection sale and wish you the very best of success in obtaining the pieces you need. The entire staff of Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc., stands ready to help you in any way possible. We look forward to your participation.

Sincerely yours,



Michael Hodder  
Director: World Coins  
Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

### **Memmingen 10 Ducats, 1623**

The Unique Regimentsthaler in Gold



Lot 158

*One of the highlights of the landmark Guia Collection.*




# Bowers and Merena!

You can improve your chances of being a winning bidder in this auction sale. Take advantage of our MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE service—bid on lots totaling up to eight times the amount you wish to spend (\$1,000 minimum), or use our ONE LOT ONLY service and bid on up to five lots and be assured of getting no more than one, or use both features. Please see points 33 and 34 of the “Additional Terms of Sale” page.

**FAX us your bid sheet at (603) 569-5319**

[illegible]





# *Session One*

*The  
Guia Collection*





*Another fine Bowers and Merena sale is about to begin...*



# — Session One —

(World Gold Coins)

Wednesday Evening, March 23, 7:00 p.m. Sharp.  
Commencing with Lot 1

## Albania

- 1 **Ahmed Bey, Zog I (1925-1939). 20 Franga Ar, 1927-R. Uncirculated**, a few light marks. F-2, KM-10. Obverse: head left of then president of the Albanian Republic Amet Zogu; reverse: arms of the republic, denomination and date. Struck from dies by G. Romagnoli, bearing the Rome mintmark. (Est. 250-300)

Ahmed Bey, King Zog I of the Albanians, became Minister of the Interior in 1920, holding that post in the following two years, also. In 1921 he was, in addition, the Minister of War. Becoming premier in 1922, elected president in 1925, Zog was proclaimed King of the Albanians in 1928. An orthodox Sunni Moslem, his policy of close cooperation with Italy did not save him from invasion by Italian troops in 1939. He died in 1961.

- 2 **20 Franga Ar, 1927-V. Uncirculated. F-6, KM-12. Lustrous.** Obverse: bust right of Skanderberg I; reverse: winged lion. Also from dies by Romagnoli, struck at the Velona Mint. (Est. 250-300)



- 5 **100 Franga Ar, 1928-R. Uncirculated**, scratch on cheek. F-7, KM PR-24. Obverse: head left of King Zog I; reverse: crowned double-headed eagle, denomination and date. **PROVA** in upper left field. A lustrous example of this rarity. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 3 **100 Franga Ar, 1927-R. Uncirculated**, a few stray marks. F-1, KM PR-18. Variety with one star beneath Zog's bust, and **PROVA** in the left reverse field. Obverse: head left of Amet Zogu; reverse: Biga driven right, ethnic, date and denomination below. Also from dies by George Romagnoli of A. Motti, Inc. Struck at Rome. (Est. 800-1000)



- 6 **100 Franga Ar, 1928-R. Uncirculated**, a few stray marks. F-8, KM PR-25. Obverse: within an ornate wreath ringing the edge, the bust right of King Zog in military uniform; reverse: within a similarly treated edge, a crowned double-headed eagle, date and denomination below. **PROVA** in upper right field. A rarely encountered type! (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 4 **100 Franga Ar, 1927-R. Uncirculated. F-1, KM 11a.1. Lustrous; lightly toned.** Obverse: head left of Ahmet Zogu, without star; reverse: types as preceding, without **PROVA**. Struck in Rome. (Est. 800-1,000)



- 7 **100 Franga Ar, 1929-R. Uncirculated. F-10, KM PR-27.** Obverse: head left of King Zog I, within a laurel wreath, inscription around; reverse: **ALBANIA** above a crowned double-headed eagle, denomination and date below. **PROVA** in lower left reverse field. A second rarely seen type. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 8 20 Franga Ar, 1937-R. Uncirculated, a few obverse scratches. F-12, KM-20. Obverse: head right of Zog I; reverse: Albanian arms beneath a canopy crowned by Skanderberg's helmet. For the 20th anniversary of Albanian independence. (Est. 400-500)



- 9 100 Franga Ar, 1937-R. Uncirculated, lustrous, with reflective surfaces. F-11, KM PR-29. Obverse: head right of Zog I, date below; reverse: Albanian arms beneath a canopy crowned by Skanderberg's helmet. **PROVA** beneath arms on reverse. The companion piece to that in the preceding lot, struck for the 20th anniversary of Albanian independence. Also struck at the Rome Mint. (Est. 1,250-1,750)
- 10 20 Franga Ar, 1938-R. Uncirculated, prooflike. Attractive, deep copper toning on both surfaces. F-14, KM-22. Obverse: head right of King Zog I; reverse: as described in the preceding lot, save without **PROVA**. Struck for Zog's marriage. (Est. 450-600)



- 11 20 Franga Ar, 1938-R. Uncirculated, obverse scratched. F-14, KM-24. Obverse and reverse types largely as the preceding. For the 10th anniversary of the reign. (Est. 500-600)

The editors of the *Standard Catalogue of World Coins* suggest that this piece was struck in 1969 from new dies, and is not contemporary to Zog's reign.



- 12 100 Franga Ar, 1938-R. Uncirculated, heavy handling marks. F-11, KM PR-29. Obverse and reverse types as on the preceding piece. **PROVA** beneath the arms on the reverse. Struck on the occasion of Zog's marriage. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 13 100 Franga Ar, 1938-R. Choice Uncirculated, with highly reflective surfaces. A few copper toning spots visible. F-13, KM-23. Obverse and reverse types as the preceding, save without **PROVA** on the reverse. Struck on the occasion of Zog's marriage. (Est. 1,500-1,750)

## Argentina



- 14 Republic of Argentina. 8 Escudos, 1840-R. Extremely Fine, well struck and lustrous. Small reverse rim nick. La Rioja Mint. F-9, KM-11. Obverse: crossed cannon and flags beneath mountain, legend, denomination and date around; reverse: arms of Argentina, inscription around. Rare in this condition. (Est. 2,500-3,500)
- 15 5 Pesos, 1888. Choice Extremely Fine. F-14, KM-6. Obverse: Liberty head to right; reverse: arms of the republic. (Est. 150-200)

## Australia

- 16 Victoria (1837-1901). Sovereigns. 1861-S. Fine. F-10, KM-4; 1866-S. Very Fine. F-10, KM-4; 1870-S. Very Fine. F-10, KM-4; 1887-M. Very Fine. F-16, KM-7. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est. 750-1,000)

## Austria



- 17 Ferdinand II (1619-1637). 5 Ducats, 1628. 17.30 grams. Extremely Fine. Mount removed. F-103, KM-46.2. Mark of denomination scratched into right obverse field. Obverse: armored bust right of Emperor Ferdinand II, FERD.II.D:G.RO.IM/S.AV.G.H.B.REX.DV.S; reverse: crowned and sceptred armorial double-headed eagle, ARCHIDVXAVS.DVXBVR.MAR.MO.CO.T.1628 around. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

Ferdinand II, the most Catholic emperor, was a product of Jesuit education and his uncle's and grandfather's courts. Following the Protestant rebellion in Bohemia, Ferdinand allied himself with the Catholic League, and at the battle of the White Mountain (1620), decisively defeated the Elector Palatine Frederick V, the "Winter King." His reign was one of changing fortunes and constant war.



## Rare 10 Ducats, 1666



- 18 **Leopold I (1658-1705). 10 Ducats, 1666. About Uncirculated**, sharply struck. Kremnitz Mint. 34.80 grams. F-170. Types as Dav-3258, perhaps a gold abschlag from the silver dies. Obverse: bust right of Leopold I, wearing the collar of the golden fleece, LEOPOLDVS. D:G.RO.I.S.AVG.GER.HV.VOH.REX. around. Reverse: crowned, armed and sceptred armorial double-headed eagle. ARCHIDVX .AVS.DUX.BVR.MAR.MOR.CO.TY. around. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

Leopold I's long reign saw many notable events, the most romantic of which was the raising of the siege of Vienna by John III Sobieski, King of Poland. The defeat of the Turks at Senta (1697) by Prince Eugene resulted in the Treaty of Karlowitz two years later, which ended Turkish control over Hungary. Later in his reign Leopold was involved in several wars with the French, which were largely indecisive.



- 19 **Ferdinand I (1835-1848). Ducat, 1845-V. Uncirculated.** F-376, KM-529.4. Struck in the mint of Venice. Obverse: laureate head right of Ferdinand I; reverse: imperial arms. (Est. 800-1,200)



- 20 **Francis Joseph (1848-1916). 4 Ducats, 1873. Uncirculated, prooflike.** A brilliant example of this rarity. Obverse: imperial head within a wreath of olive and oak branches, surrounded by the arms of the empire; reverse: crowned imperial eagle. For the Vienna shooting festival. (Est. 4,000-5,000)
- 21 **4 Ducats, 1902. Extremely Fine.** F-385, KM-596. Type without mint-mark. Obverse: bust right; reverse: crowned, armed, imperial armorial eagle, denomination below. (Est. 400-500)



- 22 **100 Korona, 1908. Uncirculated.** F-429, KM-622. Highly reflective surfaces. For the 60th anniversary of Franz Joseph's reign. Obverse:

imperial head right; reverse: recumbent Fame, supported by a shield emblazoned with the Austrian arms, proffering a crown of victory. (Est. 1,200-1,500)



- 23 **100 Korona, 1908. About Uncirculated.** A second specimen of this type. (Est. 1,100-1,300)



- 24 **100 Korona, 1908. About Uncirculated.** A third example. (Est. 900-1,100)



- 25 **100 Korona, 1913. Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated.** F-424, KM-629. A scarce type. Obverse: imperial head right; reverse: crowned, armed, imperial armorial eagle, denomination and date above and below. (Est. 1,200-1,500)



- 26 **Republic of Austria. 100 Kronen, 1923. Proof.** Some light hairlines, mostly on the reverse. F-433, KM-641. Only 617 pieces struck in this denomination in 1923, far fewer than this number in Proof. Obverse: arms of the Austrian Republic, date; reverse: denomination within a wreath, fineness and equivalency around. (Est. 2,500-3,000)





- 27 20 Kronen, 1924. About Uncirculated, lustrous and with reflective surfaces. F-434, KM-640. Quite rare in this high grade. Type as the preceding. (Est. 2,000-2,500)



- 28 100 Kronen, 1924. About Uncirculated, with highly reflective surfaces. F-433. Slightly more than 2,850 struck. Types as on the 1923 issue. (Est. 2,000-2,500)



- 29 100 Kronen, 1924. About Uncirculated. F-433. A second example. (Est. 2,000-2,500)
- 30 100 Schilling, 1927. About Uncirculated, with highly reflective surfaces. F-435, KM-652. Obverse: arms of the republic; reverse: denomination, date. (Est. 500-600)



- 31 25 Schilling, 1935. Uncirculated, reflective surfaces. F-440, KM-666. Obverse: arms of the republic; reverse: Saint Leopold. (Est. 550-650)



- 32 100 Schilling, 1936. About Uncirculated, a few marks. Reflective surfaces. F-437, KM-667. Obverse: arms of the republic; reverse: Maria Zell Madonna. Scarce. (Est. 1,200-1,500)

## Bohemia

### Attractive 10 Ducats, 1623



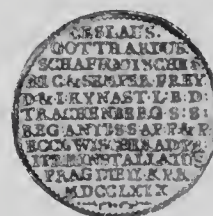
- 33 Ferdinand II (1619-1637). 10 Ducats, 1623. 34.64 grams. Choice Very Fine. F-37, KM-105. Obverse: Emperor Ferdinand standing right, bearing sceptre and globe, flanked by arms; reverse: crowned imperial eagle, titlature around. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

### 10 Ducats of Ferdinand III



- 34 Ferdinand III (1637-1657). 10 Ducats, 1638. 34.77 grams. About Uncirculated. F-137, KM-154, types of Dav-3204. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand III, wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece; reverse: crowned arms of Bohemia, titlature and date around. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

Ferdinand III was noted as both a scholar and a better than average composer of music. The most notable event of his reign, of course, was the signing of the Peace of Westphalia (1648), which ended The Thirty Years' War.



- 35 Wischerad. Ceslaus Gotthard (1769-1781). Ducat, 1769. Uncirculated, prooflike. F-unlisted. Obverse: flanking arms of the Papacy and Ceslaus Gotthard; reverse: inscription in 11 lines. Struck on the installation of Ceslaus Gotthard to the See of Wischerad. (Est. 800-1,200)



Salzburg 3 Ducats



Lot 37



## Dietrichstein

### Exceptional Rarity



- 36 Sigismund Ludwig von Weichelstätt (1631-1664). 10 Ducats, 1653. 34.73 grams. **About Uncirculated.** F-446a, Dav-3374. Obverse: bust right of Sigismund von Weichelstätt, Count of Dietrichstein; reverse: arms of Dietrichstein within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, surmounted by the imperial eagle emblazoned with F III in intaglio. Gold abschlag from the thaler dies of Dav-3374. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

## Salzburg



- 37 Wolfgang Dietrich von Raitenau (1587-1612). Undated Turmgepräge (circa 1590-93) of 3 Ducats. 10.51 grams. **About Uncirculated.** F-579, Probst-721, var (reverse inscription: IN.DNO.SPERANS, etc). Obverse: St. Rudbert, patron of the Archbishopric of Salzburg enthroned facing left; reverse: a tower unmoved by the tempests. Rare. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

### Lovely Salzburg 8 Ducats



- 38 Wolfgang Dietrich von Raitenau (1587-1612). Turmtaler abschlag of 8 Ducats, 1594. 27.67 grams. F-566, Probst-715, types of Dav-8205 (2 thaler). Obverse: figures of Archbishop Wolfgang Dietrich and St. Rudbert; reverse: a more Baroque-appearing tower than the last, unbuffeted by storms. The obverse titulature gives Wolfgang Dietrich the title of Apostolic Legate. Small, insignificant edge dent. Rare. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

## Translation 10 Ducats, 1628



- 39 Paris von Lodron (1619-1653). 10 Ducats, 1628. 34.70 grams, 45 mm. **About Uncirculated.** F-621, Probst-1045. Obverse: the new cathedral of Salzburg, supported by episcopal figures; reverse: view of the translation of the relics of Saints Rudbert and Virgil, 24 September 1628. Struck on the occasion of the dedication of the new cathedral, a fine Baroque style edifice, and the translation of the relics of the patrons of the metropolitan church from the old to the new sanctuary. (Est. 6,000-8,000)

## Teutonic Order

### Exceptionally Rare 6 Ducats, 1603



- 40 Grand Master Maximilian of Austria (1590-1618). 6 Ducats, 1603. 20.82 grams. **About Uncirculated.** Obverse: full length figure of Archduke Maximilian of Austria, armored; reverse: Knight of the Teutonic Order, surrounded by arms of the members of the Order. F-unlisted; gold abschlag from the thaler dies of Dav-5848. Maximilian's titulature on the obverse names him as Administrator of Greater Prussia. The reverse type was drawn from the famous Guldiner of 1486, struck by Archduke Sigismund of Tyrol. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

The Teutonic Order was founded in 1198 at Acre, during the Third Crusade. Following the ejection of the crusaders from the Holy Land, the Order relocated in 1309 to Marienberg in Prussia. For the following 150 years the Teutonic Order participated in both the colonization and conversion of East Prussia and Lithuania, usually by force of arms. The Order's defeat by Poland at the Battle of Tannenberg in 1410 marked the eclipse of its fortunes. With the coming of the Protestant Reformation, and the secularization of the Order's territories in 1526, the Order's chief residence was relocated to Mergentheim in northern Württemberg. The Order was finally suppressed in 1809.



Salzburg 8 Ducats



Lot 38



## Transylvania



- 41 Leopold I (1658-1705). 5 Ducats, 1694. Klausenburg Mint. 17.12 grams. Extremely Fine, once mounted. F-174, Dav-3277. Obverse: armored bust right of Leopold I; reverse: arms of Transylvania, date. A gold abschlag from the Thaler dies. "5" scratched in right obverse field. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

## Austrian Netherlands

### Important Ducatone of 1751



- 42 Maria Theresia (1740-1780) and Francis I (1745-1765). Ducatone of 16 Ducats, 1751. Antwerp Mint. 55.46 grams. About Uncirculated, prooflike. Obverse: youthful bust right of Empress Maria Theresia, date below; reverse: bust right of Francis I. Said to have been struck to commemorate a visit of the royal couple to the Antwerp Mint, from the silver dies. Corded edge. Extremely rare. (Est. 9,000-12,000)

## Belgium



- 43 Leopold I (1831-1865). 25 Francs, 1848. About Uncirculated. F-4, Cr-25, KM-13. Obverse: bust right of Leopold I; reverse: arms of the kingdom of Belgium. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

### Wedding Commemorative, 1853



- 44 Leopold I (1831-1865). Medallion 100 Francs, 1853. About Uncirculated, with highly reflective surfaces. F-6, KM-M 11.1. 482 pieces struck on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, August 1853. Obverse: bust left of Leopold I; reverse: conjoined busts of the wedding pair. From dies designed by Leopold Wiener, of the great Wiener family of medalists. Small nick on Leopold's jaw. (Est. 4,000-6,000)

## Austrian Netherlands



- 45 Lion d'or, 1790. Uncirculated, with highly reflective surfaces. F-1, Cr-33. 1790 Belgian Insurrection issue, very rare. Obverse: the lion of the Belgians; reverse: arms of the Belgians. (Est. 4,000-6,000)

## Spanish Netherlands



- 46 Brabant. Philip IV (1621-1665) of Spain. 2 Souverain d'or, 1640. Antwerp Mint. Extremely Fine. F-85a. Obverse: bust right of Philip IV of Spain; reverse: arms surrounded by the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, BRAB. in titlature. Somewhat tight on the upper obverse rim, but all letters quite legible. (Est. 800-1,000)



# Chuquisaca Medal



Lot 49



## Extremely Rare 8 Souverain of 1693



- 47 Brabant. Charles II (1665-1700) of Spain. 8 Souverain d'or, 1693. 44.36 grams. About Uncirculated. F-145. Highly reflective surfaces. Obverse: bust right of Charles II of Spain, wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece; reverse: arms supported by the lions of Belgium. An exceptional piece of outstanding design. (Est. 12,000-15,000)

## Tournai



- 48 Albert and Elizabeth (1598-1621). 2 Souverain d'or, undated. Very Fine. F-141. Obverse: the archduke and archduchess enthroned, facing; reverse: arms surrounded by the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, TORNA. in reverse titlature. Very scarce. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

## Bolivia

### Outstanding Chuquisaca Medal



- 49 Gold medal of 4 Escudos, 1825. 14.68 grams. 42 mm. Uncirculated, with highly reflective surfaces. Fonrobert-9740 (45 grams). Obverse: military bust right of Simon Bolivar; reverse: military genii proffering wreaths, flanking a view of the southern hemisphere. One of three said to be known, struck by order of Chuquisaca for Simon Bolivar on the liberation of the city. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

Chuquisaca (modern Sucre) was founded in 1538. Today it is the constitutional capital of Bolivia. In 1840 the name was changed to Sucre to honor the first president of Bolivia.

- 50 8 Escudos, 1833 LM. Extremely Fine. F-21, KM-99. Obverse: bust right of Simon Bolivar; reverse: arms of the Peruvian Republic. Softly struck in the centers. (Est. 1,200-1,500)



- 51 8 Escudos, 1840 LR. Choice About Uncirculated, planchet flaw in the center. F-21, KM-99. Types as the preceding. (Est. 1,500-2,000)
- 52 8 Escudos, 1841 LR. Very Fine. F-26, KM-108. Types generally as the preceding, save for a smaller, laureate head on the obverse. (Est. 600-800)



- 53 8 Escudos, 1847-R. Choice Extremely Fine, attractive. F-26, KM-108. Types as the preceding. Highly reflective surfaces, a very attractive piece, indeed. (Est. 1,250-1,750)





- 54 8 Escudos, 1851 MF. Extremely Fine. F-31, KM-110. Types generally as the preceding, save for obverse bust left. Cleaned, mount removed. (Est. 2,000-3,000)



- 55 8 Escudos, 1853 FP. Extremely Fine. F-34, KM-116. Types as the preceding, save for bust right. (Est. 1,000-1,200)
- 56 8 Escudos, 1855 MJ. Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated. F-34, KM-116. Types as the preceding. (Est. 1,200-1,500)

## The Very Rare 1868 Onza

One of the Finest Known



- 57 1 Onza, 1868 FE. Choice About Uncirculated. F-37, KM-142. Obverse: arms of the republic; reverse: denomination, fineness and weight within a wreath, motto and date above and below. Lettered edge. Very rare. (Est. 10,000-15,000)

More a pattern than a regular issue, the onza was struck in extremely limited numbers.

## The Extremely Rare Pattern

1 Boliviano Struck in Gold



- 58 Pattern 1 Boliviano, 1868 CT. About Uncirculated with reflective surfaces. 39.90 grams. KM-Pn20. Obverse: arms of the republic against military trophies; reverse: denomination, fineness and weight within a wreath, motto and date above and below. Reeded edge. Extremely rare. (Est. 20,000-30,000)



- 59 16 Gramos, 1887 FE. Extremely Fine. 15.15 grams. F-unlisted, KM-unlisted, Fonrobert-unlisted, Gutttag-unlisted. Obverse: bust left, motto above and weight, fineness, and date below; reverse: arms of the republic. Two edge cracks, repaired. Unlisted in any reference we have consulted, probably a pattern issue. Reeded edge. (Est. 3,000-4,000)



- 60 Gold medal, 1930. 54.06 grams. 37.5 mm. Choice About Uncirculated. Two edge dents noted. Struck on the centenary of the death of Simon Bolivar. Obverse: facing bust of Bolivar; reverse: arms flanking a caduceus. Plain edge. (Est. 1,500-2,500)



## Brazil



- 61 John V (1706-1750). 12,800 Reis, 1731-M. About Uncirculated. F-45, KM-139. Obverse: bust right of John V; reverse: Portuguese arms. Well struck and lustrous. (Est. 1,850-2,250)



- 62 John V. 12,800 Reis, 1732-M. Extremely Fine. F-55, KM-139. Types as the preceding. (Est. 1,250-1,750)



- 63 John V. 6,400 Reis. 1750-B. Choice Uncirculated. F-51, KM-151. Types as the preceding. An outstanding example, sharply struck and with full detail. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 64 Mary I and Peter III (1777-1786). 6,400 Reis, 1780-R. Extremely Fine. F-76, KM-199.2. Obverse: profile bust of Mary I facing right; reverse: Portuguese arms. (Est. 500-650)
- 65 Mary I (1786-1805). 6,400 Reis. 1792-R. About Uncirculated. F-87, KM-226.1. A few scratches on obverse. Obverse: bust right of Mary I; reverse: Portuguese arms. (Est. 450-550)



- 66 Peter I (1822-1831) of Brazil. 6,400 Reis, 1827-R. About Uncirculated, well struck and lustrous. F-109, KM-370.1. Only 637 pieces struck. Obverse: bust left of Peter I, the first independent emperor of Brazil; reverse: arms of Brazil, denomination below. Very scarce. (Est. 4,000-5,000)



- 67 Peter II (1831-1889). 20,000 Reis, 1851. About Uncirculated. F-119, KM-461. Three year type. Obverse: bust left of Peter II, in coronation robes; reverse: arms of Brazil. (Est. 700-800)
- 68 Peter II. 20,000 Reis, 1851. Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-121, KM-463. Two year type. Obverse: bust left of Peter II; reverse: arms of Brazil. (Est. 400-500)



- 69 Peter II. 20,000 Reis, 1867. Uncirculated, lustrous. F-121a, KM-468. Obverse and reverse types as the preceding. (Est. 600-750)

## Bulgaria

- 70 Ferdinand I (1908-1918). 100 Leva, 1912. Very Fine. F-5, KM-34. Obverse: bust left of Ferdinand I; reverse: arms of the Kingdom of Bulgaria. Spot removed on cheek. (Est. 500-600)

## Canada

- 71 George V (1910-1936). \$10, 1912. AU-50. F-3, KM-27. Obverse: bust left of George V; reverse: arms of Canada. (Est. 450-550)
- 72 George V. \$5, 1914. EF-40. F-4, KM-26. Scarce date. (Est. 400-500)



# Central American Republic



- 73 8 Escudos, 1828-F. Costa Rica. Extremely Fine. F-1, KM-17. Obverse: sun rising above the Andes, ethnic and date around; reverse: tree, motto, denomination and mintmark. Light handling marks. Quite scarce, an important type coin. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

## Chile

- 74 Republic. 8 Escudos, 1820 FD. Extremely Fine. Obverse: sun over volcano; reverse: crossed flags. F-33, KM-84. One or two obverse scratches. (Est. 750-1,000)



- 75 8 Escudos, 1824 I. Extremely Fine, reverse planchet flaw. F-33, KM-84. **Unrecorded assayer.** Obverse: sun over volcanos; reverse: crossed flags. (Est. 1,500-2,000)
- 76 4 Escudos, 1834. Very Fine, slightly bent. F-34, KM-103. Types as the preceding. (Est. 600-700)
- 77 8 Escudos, 1838 IJ. Choice Very Fine, attractive. F-37, KM-93. Obverse: arms of the republic; reverse: hand on book. Attractive. (Est. 750-900)



- 78 8 Escudos, 1843/2 IJ. About Uncirculated, with highly reflective surfaces. F-41, KM-104.1. Reeded edge. Obverse: arms of the republic; reverse: Athena. (Est. 1,000-1,200)

- 79 8 Escudos, 1850 LA. Extremely Fine, rim dent at top of obverse. F-41, KM-105. Types as the preceding. (Est. 750-1,000)

## Colombia

- 80 Republic of New Granada. 16 Pesos, 1844 RS. Extremely Fine. F-74, KM-94.1. Obverse: Liberty head facing left; reverse: arms of the republic, denomination. (Est. 750-1,000)

## Costa Rica



- 81 Republic. 5 Pesos, 1875 GW. About Uncirculated. F-13, KM-117. 21.0mm. Obverse: arms of the republic; reverse: denomination and wreath. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

## Courland



- 82 Peter Biron (1769-95). Ducat, 1780. Extremely Fine. F-4, KM-32, Cr-25. Obverse: bust right of Duke Peter; reverse: arms. (Est. 450-550)

## Cuba



- 83 Republic. 20 Pesos, 1915. Uncirculated. F-1, KM-21. Obverse: head right of Martí; reverse: arms of the republic. Small rim nick. Usual bag marks. (Est. 650-850)



# Danzig

## Free City



- 84 **25 Gulden, 1933. Proof.** F-43, Y-11. Obverse: arms of the free city of Danzig; reverse: Poseidon, denomination. 800 struck in Proof. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

Created by Article 102 of the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the city of Danzig with the surrounding 731 square miles was established as a free state under League of Nations auspices. Its anomalous position, serving as it did as Poland's outlet to the sea yet claimed by Germany, guaranteed the inevitable end of the city's independence. Its cession to Germany in 1939 was among the immediate causes for the outbreak of the Second World War.

## The Rare 25 Gulden of 1930



- 85 **25 Gulden, 1930. Choice Uncirculated.** F-44, Y-12. Obverse: arms of the city of Danzig; reverse: Poseidon and denomination. (Est. 8,000-12,000)

4,000 pieces were struck in 1930, but none were released for circulation. Ironically, a small number were presented to dignitaries and collectors on September 1, 1939, the date of the outbreak of the Second World War.

# Denmark



- 86 **Christian IV (1588-1648). Ducat, 1645.** Extremely Fine. F-39. Obverse: Christian IV standing right; reverse: inscription and date in four lines. Planchet somewhat crinkled. (Est. 800-1,000)



- 87 **Christian IV. 2 Ducats, 1648.** About Uncirculated. F-38. Obverse: Christian IV standing right, bearing sceptre and globe; reverse: inscription and date in four lines. An attractive piece, with just the usual planchet waves. (Est. 2,200-2,600)



- 88 **Frederick III (1648-1670). Klippe ducat, 1648.** Choice Very Fine. F-75. Obverse: bust right of Frederick III, date below; reverse: inscription and vase. Planchet somewhat wavy. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



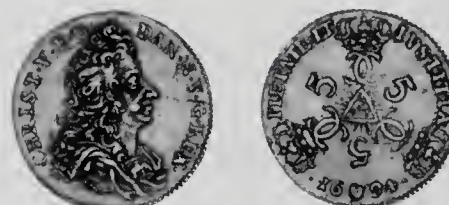
- 89 **Frederick III. 2 Ducats, 1664.** Extremely Fine. F-112. Obverse: bust right of Frederick III; reverse: legend, motto, and date around a three masted man-of-war. An attractive piece. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



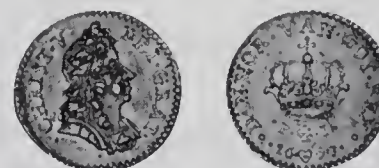
- 90 **Christian V (1670-1699). Ducat, undated.** Uncirculated, with some prooflike surfaces. F-153. Obverse: bust right of Christian V, wearing the sash of the Order of the Elephant; reverse: crowned arms within a circle of ranked shields. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 91 **Christian V. Ducat, undated.** Very Fine. F-192. Obverse: Christian V, mounted right; reverse: conjoined ciphers, C 5. (Est. 400-500)



- 92 **Christian V. Ducat, 1694.** Extremely Fine. F-144. Obverse: bust right of Christian V; reverse: triple royal ciphers surrounding the all-seeing eye, inscription and date around. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 93 **Christian V. Ducat, 1696.** Extremely Fine. F-161. Obverse: bust right of Christian V; reverse: inscription and date around a central crown. (Est. 900-1,200)





- 94 **Christian V. Ducat**, undated (1699-1701). Very Fine. F-205. Obverse: mausoleum; reverse: city view of Copenhagen. Struck in commemoration of the death of Christian V. (Est. 500-600)



- 95 **Frederick IV (1699-1730). 2 Ducats**, 1704. Choice Very Fine. F-243. Obverse: armored bust right of Frederick IV; reverse: view of the Danish trading settlement of Christians-Borg in Guinea. (Est. 1,500-2,500)



- 96 **Christian VI (1730-1746). Ducat**, 1730. About Uncirculated, with bright reflective surfaces. F-248. Obverse: crowned royal cipher; reverse: view of Christians-Borg in Guinea, dated October 12, 1730. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 97 **Frederick V (1746-1766). Ducat**, 1747. About Uncirculated, with reflective surfaces. F-273, Cr-41. Obverse: Frederick V standing right, in coronation robes; reverse: view of Christians-Borg fort. Made from gold mined in the Danish-Guinean possessions. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 98 **Frederick V. Ducat**, 1754. Extremely Fine. F-268. Obverse: bust right of Frederick V; reverse: inscription and date around a man-of-war. (Est. 1,000-1,200)



- 99 **Frederick VI (1808-1839). 2 Fredericks d'or**, 1837. Extremely Fine. F-288, Cr-117. Obverse: bust right of Frederick VI; reverse: Danish arms, denomination and date. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 100 **Frederick VI. 2 Fredericks d'or**, 1838. About Uncirculated, a few stray marks. F-288, Cr-117. Types as preceding. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 101 **Christian VIII (1839-1848). 1 Christian d'or**, 1845. Extremely Fine, fields tooled. F-290, Cr-129. Obverse: bust right of Christian VIII; reverse: denomination date and arms. (Est. 400-500)

- 102 **Danish West Indies. Christian IV (1863-1906). 4 Daler**, 1905. Uncirculated, lustrous. F-2, KM-72. (Est. 450-550)

## Ecuador



- 103 **Republic. 8 Escudos**, 1852/1 GJ. Extremely Fine. F-8, KM-34. Obverse: bust left of Simon Bolivar; reverse: arms of the republic. Spot removed in lower left obverse field. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

## El Salvador



- 104 **Republic. 5 Pesos**, 1892. Extremely Fine, toned. F-3, KM-117. Obverse: Liberty head left; reverse: arms of the republic. (Est. 700-900)



Medallic Birr of Haile Selassie



*Lot 113*





- 105 **Republic. 10 Pesos, 1892.** Extremely Fine, lightly buffed. Obverse and reverse types as the preceding. Scarce. (Est. 2,000-2,500)



- 106 **Republic. 20 Colones, 1925 MO. Choice Uncirculated.** F-5, KM-132. Obverse: conjoined heads of Alvarada and Quinonez; reverse: arms of the republic. Rare, only 100 pieces struck; together with the silver 20 colones, 1925 MO. Also Choice Uncirculated. KM-131. Types as the preceding. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est. 4,000-5,000)

## Reval



- 107 **Christina of Sweden (1632-1654). Ducat, 1650. Choice Extremely Fine.** Small "C" stamped in lower left obverse field. F-1, KM-7.2. Obverse: third length figure of Queen Christina, left; reverse: arms of Reval. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

Reval (modern Tallinn, Estonian S.S.R.) was founded early in the 13th century and quickly developed as a Hanse town. Under jurisdiction of the Teutonic Order from 1346, on the dissolution of the Order in 1576 the city passed to Sweden, under whose rule it remained until 1710.

## Ethiopia



- 108 **Menelik II (1889-1913). Medallion 1/2 Birr, 1889 EE (1897 AD). Uncirculated.** F-unlisted, KM-15a. Obverse: bust right of Menelik II, wearing coronation crown; reverse: the Lion of Judah. Reeded edge. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 109 **Menelik II. Medallion 1 Birr, 1889 EE (1897 AD).** About Uncirculated, some marks. Softly struck at the lower left base of the obverse and corresponding reverse edge. F-unlisted, KM-Pn1. Obverse and reverse types as the preceding. Plain edge. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

Menelik II, the Ethiopian King of Kings, succeeded to the throne in 1889. Almost immediately, he entered into a treaty with the Italians, placing the Kingdom of Abyssinia under Italian domination. The modern independence of Ethiopia is dated to Menelik II's defeat of the Italians at Aduwa (1896). Between 1902 and 1908 Menelik successfully negotiated boundary settlements with the British Sudan and Italian Somaliland. His declining health led to a regency established in 1910, under his nephew Lij Yasu.



- 110 **Ras Tafari (1891-1974). Medallion 1/2 Birr, or 3 werks, 1911 EE (1919 AD).** 22.98 grams. 32.5mm. Extremely Fine, very rare. Obverse: facing three quarters left bust of Ras Makonnen; reverse: inscription around and in the center in five lines, naming Ras Tafari as the heir to the throne of Ethiopia. F-unlisted. Plain edge. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

Ras Tafari, later Emperor Haile Selassie, was the son of Ras Makonnen. On the deposition of Lij Yasu (1916), Zauditu was proclaimed Empress of Ethiopia, with Ras Tafari named as the heir to the throne. This piece is unlisted in the Friedberg reference, and we have found no other references to it.



- 111 **Empress Zauditu (1916-1930). Medallion 1/2 Birr, 1917 EE (1925 AD).** 19.17 grams. 30.0mm. About Uncirculated. Lustrous. F-24, KM-M3, plate coin. Obverse: crowned bust left of Empress Zauditu; reverse: the Lion of Judah, denomination obliterated on the reverse after striking. From an obverse die signed by M. Dammann. Reeded edge. Very rare. (Est. 4,500-5,500)

Lij Yasu had been named as Menelik II's heir to the throne in 1909. He was proclaimed emperor in 1911. However, his conversion to Islam in 1916 led the strongly Christian nobility to press Zauditu to engineer his deposition. On his deposition, Zauditu, Menelik II's daughter, succeeded to the throne and was crowned the following year as empress. During her reign Ethiopia was admitted to the League of Nations (1923). However, the earlier nomination of Ras Tafari as heir to the throne somewhat diminished her control over the kingdom. Following Ras Tafari's coronation as Haile Selassie (1928), her power was purely nominal.



## Medallic Birr of Zauditu



- 112 Empress Zauditu. Medallic Birr, 1917 EE (1925 AD). 41.10 grams. About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-unlisted, KM-M4, plate coin. Obverse and reverse types identical to the preceding; denomination boldly obliterated from the base of the reverse. One or two minor marks, but nothing serious to detract from the importance of this rarity. (Est. 9,000-11,000)

## Medallic Birr of Haile Selassie



- 113 Haile Selassie (1930-1936, 1941-1974). Medallic 1 Birr, 1923 EE (1931 AD). 45.96 grams. Choice About Uncirculated, with lovely old toning. A highly attractive piece. F-unlisted, KM-unlisted. Obverse: bust left of the emperor, wearing coronation robes and crown; reverse: intricate cipher within inscription. Plain edge. Dies unsigned. From the date, possibly a piece struck to honor Haile Selassie's assumption of sole power in the empire, following the death of Empress Zauditu in 1930. A most important piece. (Est. 6,000-8,000)

## France



- 114 Louis XIII (1610-1643). 2 Louis d'or, 1640-A. Extremely Fine, once in a ring mount. F-157, Gad-59a. Obverse: bust right of Louis XIII, date below; reverse: cipher composed of eight adorsed L's, legend around. Plain edge. Rare. (Est. 4,000-6,000)

## Extremely Rare 4 Louis d'or, 1640-A



- 115 Louis XIII. 4 Louis d'or, 1640-A. Extremely Fine. F-156, Ciani-1610, Gad-60. Extremely Rare, only seven pieces of this type struck. Obverse and reverse types as described on the smaller denomination in the preceding lot. Reeded edge. A few handling marks, as expected on the denomination. (Est. 50,000-60,000)

The 4 Louis d'or of 1640, of this type, is rarer than either the 8 or the 10 Louis d'or denominations, each of which in its own right is a major rarity in the French series. The origins of the denomination have a romantic story attached to them. While the 2 and 4 Louis d'or pieces were struck in sufficient amounts for circulation purposes, the 4, 8, and 10 Louis d'or pieces were plainly struck for some other purpose, as their total mintages did not exceed more than 100 pieces. According to the popular account, these larger sized pieces were struck specifically at the king's request, and were intended as gaming table pieces for the king's pleasure, rather like a modern day casino token!



- 116 Louis XVI (1643-1715). Louis d'or à la meche longue, 1650-T (Nantes). Choice Very Fine. F-166, Gad-245. Obverse: bust right of the child king; reverse: 8 adorsed L's, inscription around. Plain edge. (Est. 900-1,200)



- 117 Louis XIV. 2 Louis d'or aux 4L, 1695-BB (Strasbourg). Very Fine. F-178. Gad-260. Obverse: head right of Louis XIV; reverse: 4 L's. Reformation issue, struck over a double Louis d'or à l'écu, 1691 9 (Pau). (Est. 1,500-2,500)



- 118 Louis XIV. Louis d'or aux insignes, 1704-C (Caen). About Uncirculated, a few marks. Otherwise, lustrous. F-185, Gad-254. Obverse: head right of Louis XIV; reverse: crossed sceptres, fleurs-de-lys in the angles, inscription around. Reformation issue, struck over a Louis d'or aux 8L & aux insignes, date and mint unclear. (Est. 800-1,000)

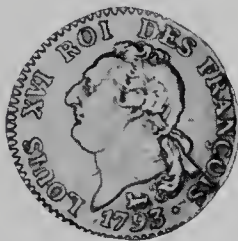




- 119 **Louis XV (1715-1774) Louis d'or Mirliton, 1723-K (Bordeaux).** Extremely Fine, lustrous. A few areas of darker toning. Planchet lamination across the top of the reverse. F-205, Gad-334. Obverse: youthful bust right of Louis XV; reverse: royal cipher above palms, inscription above and mintmark below. (Est. 600-800)



- 120 **Louis XVI (1774-1792). 2 Louis d'or, 1775-I (Limoges).** Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-215, Gad-362. Obverse: bust left of Louis XVI, in military uniform, by DuVivier; reverse: crowned flanking shields of arms, inscription around. (Est. 2,000-2,500)

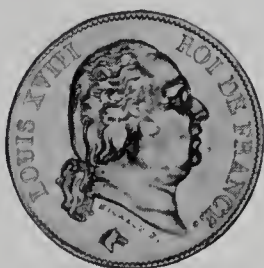


- 121 **Louis XVI. 24 Livres, 1793-A.** Very Fine. F-222, C-94.1. Obverse: head left of Louis XVI; reverse: personification of the rule of law, inscribing the words of the Constitution on a tablet. (Est. 2,000-2,500)



- 122 **Napoleon I (1799-1814). 40 Francs, an XIA.** Very Fine/Extremely Fine. F-224, C-147. Obverse: head left of Bonaparte, First Consul; reverse: denomination date and ethnic. (Est. 300-350)

- 123 **Louis XVIII (1815-1824). 20 Francs, 1815-A.** About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-265, Cr-170.1. (Est. 200-300)



- 124 **Louis XVIII. 40 Francs, 1820-A.** Very Fine/Extremely Fine. F-272, Cr-184.1. Obverse: head right of Louis XVIII; reverse: arms, denomination and date. 5,480 struck. (Est. 600-800)

- 125 **Charles X (1824-1830). 40 Francs, 1830-A.** Very Fine. F-287, Cr-191.1. Obverse: bust right of Charles X; reverse: type as the preceding. (Est. 200-250)

- 126 **Louis Philippe (1830-1848). 40 Francs, 1833-A.** Very Fine. F-297, Cr-207.1. Obverse: head left of Louis Philippe; reverse: denomination and date within a wreath. (Est. 200-250)

- 127 **Napoleon III (1852-1870). 5 Francs, 1855-A.** About Uncirculated, prooflike. Some scratches on the obverse. F-315. (Est. 200-300)

- 128 **Napoleon III. 100 Francs, 1856-A.** Extremely Fine. F-306, Y-37.1. Obverse: head right of Napoleon III; reverse: arms. (Est. 600-700)

- 129 **Napoleon III. 50 Francs, 1859-BB (Strasbourg).** Extremely Fine. F-309, Y-36.2. Obverse and reverse types as preceding. (Est. 350-450)



- 130 **Republic. 50 Francs, 1878-A.** Extremely Fine. F-328, Y-56. Obverse: Law inscribing the Constitution; reverse: denomination and date. 5,294 pieces struck, first year of issue. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

### Rare 5 Francs, 1889



- 131 **Republic. 5 Francs, 1889-A. Uncirculated, prooflike.** F-335, Y-A54, VG-4096. Obverse: head right of Liberty, by Merley; reverse: denomination, date and wreath. Only 40 pieces struck. Rare. (Est. 3,500-4,500)

- 132 **Republic. 100 Francs, 1903-A.** Extremely Fine. F-327, Y-57.1. Obverse: Law inscribing the Constitution; reverse: denomination, date and wreath. (Est. 500-600)

- 133 **Republic. 100 Francs, 1908-A.** About Uncirculated. F-327, Y-57.2. Types as preceding. (Est. 550-650)

- 134 **Republic. 100 Francs, 1910.** Extremely Fine. F-327, Y-57.2. Types as preceding. (Est. 500-600)



- 135 **Republic. Pattern 100 Francs, 1878. Uncirculated, with highly reflective surfaces.** VG-3902. From dies by Dupre, ESSAI at the base of the reverse in small letters. A few minor hairlines. Obverse and reverse types as on the circulating issues. Plain edge. Rare. (Est. 2,000-3,000)





- 136 Republic. Pattern piedfort 100 Francs, 1929. Uncirculated. One of the 1929 100 franc competition pieces designed by Lucien Bazor. VG-5216. Edge stamped "30R." Prooflike. This is the adopted design. Obverse: head of Liberty left, wearing winged cap; reverse: denomination and date, oak, palm and wheat motifs. Plain edge. (Est. 1,500-2,500)

## Besançon

### Extremely Fine 4 Pistolets



- 137 Charles V (1519-1558). 4 Pistolets, 1582. 13.17 grams. Extremely Fine, lustrous and well centered. An attractive piece. Struck in the name of Charles V, for circulation in Besançon. Types as F-407 (date unlisted). Obverse: laureate head right of Emperor Charles V; reverse: arms of the city superimposed upon a double-headed imperial eagle. Rare. (Est. 6,000-7,500)

## Germany

### Augsburg

#### 3 Ducats, 1745



- 138 Francis I (1745-1765). 3 Ducats, 1745. 10.43 grams. About Uncirculated, with bright and highly reflective fields. F-217, KM-162, Cr-36. Obverse: bust right of Francis I, armored; reverse: view of the city of Augsburg, river Lech in the foreground. Sharply struck. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

## Brandenburg



- 139 Cologne-Spree. George Wilhelm (1619-1640). 2 Ducats, 1640. 6.86 grams. Very Fine. F-2024. Obverse: standing full length figure of George Wilhelm, helmet on stand behind; reverse: displayed heraldic eagle. Graffiti in right obverse field. (Est. 2,000-2,500)

## Breslau



- 140 Bishopric. Polish rule. Charles Ferdinand (1625-1655). 3 Ducats, 1653. 10.37 grams. Choice Very Fine. Obverse: bust left of Charles Ferdinand, Bishop of Breslau; reverse: arms. (Est. 600-800)

### The Rare 10 Ducats of 1653



- 141 Bishopric. Polish rule. Charles Ferdinand. 10 Ducats, 1653. 33.90 grams. Choice Very Fine, softly struck in the center. F unlisted, H-C 7591. Very rare. Obverse: bust left of Charles Ferdinand, Bishop of Breslau CAROLVS•FERDINANDVS•D:G•PRINCEP:POL:&SYECI.; reverse: arms of Poland, Lithuania, Sweden, and Gothia EPIS:WRATIS:ET•PLO:DVX•OPPOLI:ET•RATI:.. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

Besides the very rare 10 ducats, the type is known in 1, 2, 3, and 5 ducat weights, also.



Augsburg



Lot 138



## Brunswick-Lüneburg

10 Ducats, 1670

Unique



- 142 Calenberg-Hannover. Johan Friedrich (1665-1679). 10 Ducats, 1670. 33.69 grams. Extremely Fine, with bright and attractive surfaces. F-unlisted, Kn-unlisted. **Unique.** Types as Dav-6579, but obverse unsigned. Obverse: bust left of Johan Friedrich, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg IOAHAN FRIEDRICH D:G:DUX BRUNS:ET LU:; reverse: arms, motto and date EX DURIS GLORIA ANNO 1670. A most important coin. (Est. 10,000-15,000)

## Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel



- 143 August Wilhelm (1714-1731). 10 Ducats, 1720. 34.70 grams. Choice Very Fine. F-unlisted, Kn-unlisted. Types as Dav-2125. Obverse: bust right of August Wilhelm, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg; reverse: complex shield of arms, motto above and date below. Some obverse scratches. Of the highest rarity. (Est. 3,500-4,500)



- 144 Charles I (1735-1780). 5 Thaler, 1764. Choice Very Fine. F-770, KM-915, Cr-107. Obverse: bust right of Charles, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg; reverse: badge of the duchy. (Est. 600-800)

## Erfurt



- 145 Swedish rule. Christina (1632-1654). 4 Ducats, 1634. 13.54 grams. Extremely Fine. F-960. Struck on the death of Gustavus Adolphus. Obverse: Gustavus Adolphus mortuary scene, his soul being taken to heaven by angels; reverse: Gustavus Adolphus in triumph. Softly struck at the base of the obverse and lower right base of the reverse. (Est. 4,000-6,000)



- 146 Swedish rule. Christina. 2 Ducats, 1646. Extremely Fine. F-10, KM-92. Obverse: three quarter facing bust left of Queen Christina, within a wreath of laurel and palm leaves; reverse: arms. (Est. 4,000-6,000)

The Episcopal See of Erfurt was founded by the Anglo-Saxon missionary Saint Boniface in 742. Its university, founded in 1379, persisted for nearly 500 years before being closed during the troubles of 1812. From 1505 to 1508 Martin Luther was an Augustinian monk in Erfurt.

## Frankfurt



- 147 Charles VI (1711-1740). 2 Ducats, 1711. Extremely Fine. F-1014, KM-178. Obverse: view of the city of Frankfurt, imperial arms above; reverse: inscription in 12 lines, commemorating Charles I's election as Emperor of the Romans. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



## Fugger

### Outstanding 10 Ducats, 1621



- 148 **Maximilian Fugger II zu Babenhausen (1598-1629). 10 Ducats, 1621.** 33.69 grams. **Choice About Uncirculated**, or finer. F-1045. Gold abschlag from thaler dies, similar to Dav-6673. Obverse: imperial eagle, name and titulature of Ferdinand II around; reverse: arms of the counts of Fugger, titulature around. Exceptionally sharp and highly lustrous. Die cud in the obverse legend. (Est. 15,000-17,000)

The family of Fugger, like the Italian Frescobaldi, rose to wealth and power on the strength of their endeavors in the wool and cloth industry of medieval Europe. The founder of the line, Johannes Fugger (1348-1409) of Augsburg bequeathed to his sons, Andreas and Jakob I, a fortune which was subsequently enlarged by their own work. The family was important in imperial finances, and their importance was recognized by Maximilian I, who created Jakob II a count (1514) and gave him the lordship of Weissenhorn. Raymond and Anton Fugger were later created counts of the empire by Charles V (1530) and their line is flourishing today. In the late 15th century the Fugger family operated mines in Spain, Tyrol, and Hungary, had interests in the spice trade with India, and were both papal and imperial bankers and loan agents. Maximilian I mortgaged the county of Kirchberg to Jakob II.

## Hamburg



- 149 **Free City. 2 Ducats, 1669.** About Uncirculated, with bright and reflective surfaces. F-1095. Obverse: arms of the city, inscription around; reverse: the Virgin Mary, patron of the city, date and legend around. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

## Hannover

- 150 **George IV (1820-1830). 10 Thaler, 1825.** Very Fine, edge nicks. F-1155, Cr-32. Obverse: head left of George IV, King of Great Britain and Hannover; reverse: denomination, date and inscription. (Est. 500-600)



- 151 **George V (1851-1866). 1 Krone, 1866.** Extremely Fine. F-1176, Cr-109. Obverse: head left of George V, King of Hannover; reverse: denomination and date. (Est. 600-800)

## Hildesheim



- 152 **Charles V (1519-1558). 5 Ducats, 1528.** 15.11 grams. **Choice Very Fine.** F-1292. Obverse: half length figure right of Charles V, Emperor of the Romans; reverse: ornate arms, inscription and date around. Light rubbing in upper left obverse field. Struck considerably later than the date indicated, during the 17th century. (Est. 2,000-3,000)



- 153 **Charles V. 5 Ducats, 1528.** 15.03 grams. **Extremely Fine.** F-1292. Obverse and reverse types as the preceding, with some minor differences. Struck from different dies than the preceding piece. Also struck much later than the date indicated. Some tooling visible in the obverse fields. (Est. 2,500-3,500)



## Extremely Rare 10 Gold Gulden



- 154 Rudolph II (1576-1612). 10 gold Gulden, n.d. 34.39 grams. Choice Very Fine. Very rare. F-129. Goldabschlag from the 3 thaler dies of Dav-320. Obverse: equestrian figure of the Emperor Rudolph II right, floriate punctuation style RUDOL•II•RO•IMP•VIC•AC•TRIU•SE A•; reverse: heraldic imperial eagle DA•PACEM•DOMINE•IN•DIEBUS•NOSTRIS•HILDESHEIM: (Est. 10,000-12,000)

The end of Rudolph II's reign saw the seeds of the Reformation, sown earlier, begin to flower. Following the insurrection of the Hungarian Protestants in 1606, Rudolph was forced to proclaim his brother Matthias King of Hungary and governor of both Austria and Moravia. In the following year Rudolph's *Majestätsbrief* granted religious freedom to the Bohemians. In 1611 he further granted his brother Matthias the crown of Bohemia. The revolt of the Bohemian people in 1617, and the famous Defenestration of the Poles in 1618, were the immediate causes for the Thirty Years War.

## Lüneburg

### Unique 6 Ducats



- 155 6 Ducats, n.d. (1612). 19.90 grams. Extremely Fine. **Unique.** F-unlisted, from the 2 thaler dies of Dav-343. Obverse: inscription in two lines around helmeted arms of the city of Lüneburg; reverse: inscription around figure of St. John bearing the Paschal lamb, moon at left. Once mounted, repaired. Of the highest importance. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

## Mainz



- 156 Bishopric. Friedrich Carl Joseph (1774-1802). Ducat, 1795. About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-1616. Cr-105. Obverse: half length bust right of Friedrich Carl Joseph, Bishop of Mainz; reverse: view of the city of Mainz. A few scratches. (Est. 900-1,200)

## Mansfeld



- 157 Franz Maximilian and Heinrich Franz (ob. 1692, ob. 1715). 3 Ducats, 1667. 10.02 grams. Very Fine, attractive. F-unlisted. Possibly a 1/3 thaler die strike, not in Davenport. Obverse: equestrian figure of Saint



Memmingen  
Unique Regimentsthaler in Gold



Lot 158



Nuremberg, 1698



Lot 159



George, inscription around; reverse: arms of Mansfeld, inscription around, date at top. Very scarce. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

## Memmingen

### 10 Ducats, 1623

Unique Regimentsthaler in Gold



- 158 City. Regimentsthaler abschlag in gold, 1623. 35.85 grams. About Uncirculated. Unique in this weight. F-unlisted, Ritter v. Schulthess-Rechberg-7118 (44 grams), Mad-2284. Obverse: ranked arms of the city magistrates around five centrally placed arms, date; reverse: city view, imperial eagle above and motto below.

(Est. 15,000-20,000)

Memmingen is located about 42 miles southwest of Augsburg, in the Lower Palatinate. In 1623 Frederick V, the "Winter King" of Bohemia, was stripped of his territories as Elector Palatine by Ferdinand II; the palatinate was given to Maximilian I (1597-1651). Frederick V's defeat at the Battle of the White Mountain (1620) was devastating. This present regimentsthaler was doubtless struck as a token of the city's allegiance. The city of Ulm struck a regimentsthaler in 1622 with similar types.

## Nuremberg



- 159 5 Ducats, 1698. 17.15 grams. Extremely Fine, attractive. A couple of planchet wrinkles. "V" in right reverse field. F-1747a, gold abschlag from the dies of Dav-5669. Obverse: view of the city of Nuremberg; reverse: personification of Safety flanked by cherubs, date in chronogram fashion around. Struck to commemorate the Peace of Ryswick. Rare. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

### Attractive 6 Ducats, 1745



- 160 Francis I (1745-1765). 6 Ducats, 1745. 20.87 grams. Choice About Uncirculated, with highly attractive, lustrous and reflective surfaces. F-unlisted, gold abschlag from the thaler dies of Dav-2483. Obverse: bust right of Francis I; reverse: view of the city of Nuremberg. A few, minor reverse marks. (Est. 7,000-8,000)

## Prussia



- 161 Friedrich II (1740-1786). Ducat, 1740. About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-2203, Cr-38. Obverse: head right of Friedrich II; reverse: inscription in three lines, date and occasion beneath the exergual line. Struck on the coronation of Friedrich II. (Est. 700-800)



Nuremberg, 1745



Lot 160



## Quedlinburg

### Sede Vacante 9 Ducats, 1617



- 162 **Sede vacante. 9 Ducats, 1617.** 29.97 grams. Choice Very Fine, with some dark toning spots. F-unlisted, gold abschlag from the 2 thaler dies of Dav-373. Obverse: standing figure of Emperor Henry I, the Fowler, inscription around; reverse: arms of Dorothea, Abbess of Quedlinburg. Mount removed from the top. (Est. 7,000-9,000)

The figure of Henry I was placed on the sede vacante 2 thaler and 9 ducat abschlag pieces, as he was the founder of the nunnery of Quedlinburg. Additionally, his inheritance of the Duchy of Saxony linked him to Abbess Dorothea, who in her own right was Duchess of Saxony.

## Regensburg

### 10 Ducats of Regensburg



- 163 **Charles VII (1742-1745). 10 Ducats, n.d.** 34.81 grams. About Uncirculated. F-unlisted, gold abschlag from the thaler dies of Dav-2614. Obverse: bust right of Charles VII; reverse: aerial view of the city of Regensburg, Danube in the foreground. A brilliant and lustrous piece, with highly reflective surfaces. From dies by C. Oexlein. (Est. 10,000-15,000)

### Second Charles VII Rarity



- 164 **Charles VII. 5 Ducats, n.d.** 17.37 grams. Choice Extremely Fine. F-unlisted; similar to D-2615 (thaler), but C.D. OEXL. on truncation of shoulder and reverse I.C.B. below keys. Obverse: bust right of Charles VII; reverse: arms of the city of Regensburg, inscription around. Possibly struck later than Charles VII reign, in the 1750s. Small flan crack at the top of the obverse. (Est. 6,000-8,000)



- 165 **Francis I (1745-1765). 2 Ducats, n.d.** Choice About Uncirculated, lustrous and with highly reflective surfaces. F-2331. Obverse: bust right of Francis I; reverse: view of the city of Regensburg. An attractive coin. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

## Riga

### Attractive Riga View 5 Ducats



- 166 **Swedish rule. Charles Gustav X (1654-1660). 5 Ducats, 1645 (for 1654).** 17.45 grams. Choice Extremely Fine, with a very attractive reverse city view. F-16, KM-51. Obverse: bust right of Charles Gustav X, King of Sweden; reverse: aerial distant view of the city of Riga. Mount removed from the top. (Est. 5,000-7,000)



Regensburg



Lot 163



## Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg

### 10 Ducats, 1673

Of the highest rarity



- 167 Friedrich (1675-1691). 10 Ducats, 1673. 34.09 grams. About Uncirculated, lustrous and with reflective surfaces. An extremely attractive multiple ducat issue. F-unlisted, gold abschlag from the thaler dies of Dav-7459. 10 counterstamped into the left reverse field. Of the highest rarity, possibly unique. Obverse: arms of Friedrich, Duke of Saxony, around; reverse: a traveler descending from the mountains, being led by Divine Providence, toward a garden, a storm retreating at his approach, motto above "Lead Me And I Will Follow." Struck on the occasion of the inheritance of Saalfeld from the Old Altenburg line. Of the greatest importance.

(Est. 10,000-15,000)

## Saxony

- 168 Sophia (1582-1622). Ducat, 1616. About Uncirculated. F-2411. Numeral 4 scratched into right obverse field. Obverse: cipher, inscription around; reverse: motto and date around divine symbols. This piece has widely been restruck, and its actual date of manufacture may not correspond to the date on the piece.

(Est. 300-400)

### Rare 4 Goldgulden, 1617



- 169 John George I (1615-1656). 4 Goldgulden (4 Ducats), 1617. 13.25 grams. VF, once mounted and cleaned. Sch-827, a gold abschlag from the silver Reichsthaler dies. Obverse: King Solomon and the true mother, VT SALOMON SIC EGO MATREM\*1617; reverse: praying arms supported by mailed hands, MATERNIS PRECIBVS NIHIL FORTIVS, the name of God in Hebrew. Of the highest rarity, only two thought to survive.

(Est. 5,000-7,000)



- 170 John George. 8 Ducats, 1630. 27.61 grams. Choice Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-unlisted, Sch-860, gold abschlag from the thaler dies of Dav-7606, var. Obverse: half length bust right of John George, in electoral robes, sword over right shoulder, dated 25 June, 1630, CONFESS:LUTR:AUG:EXHIBITAE•SECULUM; reverse: half length bust right of John, Duke of Saxony, dated 25 June 1530. NOMEN DOMINI TURRIS FORTISSIMA. Struck on the centenary of the Augsburg Confession. Graffiti "X" in lower right reverse field. (Est. 3,000-4,000)



- 171 Friedrich August I (1694-1733). Ducat, 1695. Choice Very Fine. F-2520. Obverse: equestrian figure of Friedrich August I; reverse: arms of Saxony. Struck on the occasion of the Hungarian Expedition. (Est. 400-600)



- 172 Friedrich August I as August II of Saxony (1697-1732). 2 Ducats, 1697. Extremely Fine. F-2523. Obverse: head right of Friedrich, August as King of Poland and Elector of Saxony; reverse: the Polish crown. Struck on the occasion of his coronation as King of Poland. Small obverse nick. (Est. 700-900)



Riga 5 Ducats



Lot 166



## Vicariat 10 Ducats, 1741



- 173 Friedrich August II (1733-1763). 10 Ducats, 1741. 34.84 grams. Uncirculated, highly lustrous and very attractive. F-unlisted, gold abschlag from the Vicariat thaler dies, Dav-2669. Obverse: equestrian figure of Friedrich August II D•G•FRID•AUG•REX POL•DUX SAX•ARCHIMARESCHALL• & ELECT•; reverse: beneath a canopy, the vacant throne, regalia awaiting the new emperor IN PROVINCIIIS IUR•SAXON• PROVVISOR ET VICARIUS•1741•. Minor scuff mark at the top of the obverse. (Est. 10,000-15,000)

## Sayn-Altkirch



- 174 Karl Wilhelm Friedrich of Brandenburg-Anspach (1741-1757). 2 Ducats, 1741. About Uncirculated. F-unlisted, C-19. Obverse: bust right of Karl Wilhelm Friedrich as Count of Sayn; reverse: standing figure of Justice. From dies by Vestner. Struck on the occasion of Karl Wilhelm Friedrich's hereditary assumption of the County of Sayn. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

## Schavenburg

## Exceptionally Rare 10 Ducats



- 175 Schavenburg-Pinneberg (Holstein). Ernest III (1601-1622). 10 Ducats, n.d. (before 1620). 34.62 grams. About Uncirculated, lustrous and well struck. A lovely piece. Mount removed. F-2733. Said to be unique. Obverse: equestrian figure of Ernest III, HATS•GOT•VOR•SEN•SO•WIRTS•WOL•GESCHEN; reverse: arms of Schavenburg, ENERSTVS•D•G•C•HO•S•E•ST•D•I•G• (Ernest, by the Grace of God Count of Holstein, Schavenburg, and Sternberg, Lord in Gehman). Small scuff mark beneath the horse on the obverse. Of the highest importance. (Est. 12,000-15,000)

Triple thalers of similar types are known from earlier in Ernest III's reign.

## German Second Empire

## Anhalt

- 176 Friedrich I (1871-1904). 10 Mark, 1901-A. Extremely Fine, heavily cleaned. F-3, KM-25. (Est. 600-800)



- 177 Friedrich I. 20 Mark, 1875-A. Uncirculated, lustrous. F-1, KM-21. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

## Baden



- 178 Friedrich II (1907-1918). 20 Mark, 1913-G. About Uncirculated, rim nicked. F-13, KM-282. (Est. 900-1,100)



# Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg



Lot 167



## Bavaria

- 179 Louis II (1864-1886). 20 Mark, 1873-D. About Uncirculated. F-15, KM-501. (Est. 275-350)

## Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel



- 180 Wilhelm (1831-1884). 20 Mark, 1875-A. Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-27, KM-1160. (Est. 850-1,000)

## Mecklenburg-Strelitz



- 181 Friedrich Wilhelm (1860-1904). 10 Mark, 1880-A. Uncirculated, prooflike. F-61, Y-101a. 4,000 pieces minted. (Est. 5,000-6,000)



- 182 Friedrich Wilhelm. 20 Mark, 1873-A. Extremely Fine. F-58, Y-102. (Est. 4,000-5,000)



- 183 Friedrich Wilhelm. 20 Mark, 1874-A. Extremely Fine, highly lustrous. F-59, Y-102a. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

## Prussia

- 184 Wilhelm I (1861-1888). 5 Mark, 1877-A. Proof. F-77, Y-113. Light obverse scratches. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

- 185 Wilhelm I. 5 Mark, 1877-C. Extremely Fine. F-79, Y-113.2. (Est. 200-250)

- 186 Wilhelm I. 20 Mark, 1888-A. Uncirculated. F-68, Y-119. (Est. 200-250)

## Reuss-Greiz

### Rare 20 Mark of 1875



- 187 Heinrich XXII (1859-1902). 20 Mark, 1875-B. Extremely Fine, very lustrous. F-88, Y-138. Rare, only 1,510 pieces struck. (Est. 10,000-15,000)

## Reuss-Schleiz



- 188 Heinrich XIV (1867-1913). 20 Mark, 1881-A. About Uncirculated. F-89, Y-143. 12,000 struck. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

## Saxe-Coburg-Gotha



- 189 Ernst II (1844-1893). 20 Mark, 1886-A. Choice About Uncirculated. F-104, Y-148a. Obverse scratched. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 190 Ernst II. 20 Mark, 1895-A. Extremely Fine, toned. F-105, Y-151. (Est. 2,000-2,500)



- 191 Carl Edward (1900-1918). 20 Mark, 1905-A. Proof. F-106, Y-155. 489 pieces struck in Proof. (Est. 3,000-4,000)



## Saxe-Meiningen

### 20 Mark, 1872 of George II



- 192 George II (1866-1914). 20 Mark, 1872-D. Extremely Fine. F-108, Y-156. 3,000 pieces struck. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

## Saxony

- 193 Albert (1873-1902). 10 Mark, 1877-E. About Extremely Fine. F-95, Y-183. (Est. 150-200)
- 194 Johann (1854-1873). 20 Mark, 1872-E. Extremely Fine. F-91, Y-179. (Est. 150-200)
- 195 George (1902-1904). 20 Mark, 1903-E. Extremely Fine. F-98, Y-190. (Est. 150-250)
- 196 Friedrich August III (1904-1918). 20 Mark, 1905-E. F-110, Y-197. (Est. 150-200)

## Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt



- 197 Gunther Viktor (1890-1918). 10 Mark, 1898-A. Uncirculated, proof-like. F-119, Y-208. 10,000 pieces struck. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

## Württemberg

- 198 Carl I (1864-1891). 5 Mark, 1877-F. Choice Very Fine. F-127, Y-217. (Est. 200-250)
- 199 Wilhelm II (1891-1918). 10 Mark, 1910-F. About Uncirculated. F-129, Y-223. (Est. 150-200)

## Great Britain

### Lovely Elizabeth I Sovereign



- 200 Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Sovereign, n.d. (fifth issue, 1583-1600). Mintmark tun. Choice About Uncirculated, exceptional quality and strike. F-82, S-2529. Obverse: Elizabeth enthroned, facing ELIZABETH•D•G•ANG/FRA•ET•HIB'REGINA.; reverse: arms upon the Tudor rose, A•DNO'•FACTV'•EST•ISTVDET•EST•MIRAB'•INOCVL'•NRS. (Est. 7,000-8,000)

### Exceptional James I Rose-ryal



- 201 James I (1603-1625). Rose-ryal, n.d. (1619-1625). Mintmark escallop. About Uncirculated, superb quality! F-95, S-2632. Obverse: James I enthroned, IACOBVS D:G:MA:BR:I:F:ET HIB:REX•; reverse: arms and denomination (XXX=30 shillings) A DNO:FACTVM EST ISTVD ET EST MIRAB: IN OC:NRIS. (Est. 9,000-10,000)



- 202 James I. Double crown, n.d. (1604-1619), fifth bust. Mintmark mullet (1611-1612). Extremely Fine. F-101, S-2623. Obverse: crowned bust right; reverse: arms and royal initials. (Est. 1,000-1,250)



## Oxford Triple Unite



- 203 Charles I (1625-1649). Triple Unite, 1642. Oxford. Extremely Fine, well centered and with attractive toning. F-116, S-2725. Obverse: tall narrow bust of Charles I, armed, facing left, plume in right obverse field CAROLVS:D:G:MAG:BRIT:FR:ET:HIB:REX; reverse: "Declaration" on continuous scroll EXVRGAT:DEVS:DIS-SIPENTVR:INIMICI/•III• RELIG:PROT/LEG ANG/LIBER:PAR 1642. First two reverse plumes softly struck. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

The declaration which appears on the reverse was a promise made by Charles I at Wellington, Shropshire in September 1642, in which the king swore to uphold the Protestant religion, the laws of England and the liberty of Parliament.

## Second Oxford Triple Unite



- 204 Charles I. Triple Unite, 1643. Oxford. Extremely Fine, well centered and with pleasing toning. F-116, S-2725. Obverse and reverse types as the preceding, save for a wider treatment of the royal figure. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

## Lovely Cromwell Broad



- 205 Commonwealth. Protectorate. Oliver Cromwell (1656-1660). Broad, 1656. About Uncirculated, with lovely coppery toning, prooflike surfaces. Rather heavy reverse scratches at left base of shield. F-139, S-3225. Obverse: bust left of Oliver Cromwell; reverse: arms of the kingdom. Reeded (grained) edge. (Est. 5,000-6,000)



- 206 Charles II (1660-1685). Double Crown (10 shillings), n.d. (hammered issue, 1660-62). Very fine, planchet flawed in left obverse field. F-144, S-3305. Obverse: bust left of Charles II; reverse: crowned arms. (Est. 2,000-3,000)
- 207 Charles II. 5 Guineas, 1684. Very Fine, cloudy from salt water immersion. F-147, S-3331. Laureate head right of Charles II; arms of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. (Est. 3,000-4,000)
- 208 William III (1694-1702). 5 Guineas, 1701. Extremely Fine, obverse bust artificially frosted. Otherwise, a lustrous piece. F-175, S-3456. Obverse: laureate bust right of William III; reverse: arms of Great Britain, France, and Ireland. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

## 5 Guineas, 1706 of Anne



- 209 Anne (1702-1714). 5 Guineas, 1706. Extremely Fine, with attractive older toning. F-182, S-3566. Obverse: bust left of Queen Anne; reverse: arms of Great Britain, France and Ireland. (Est. 6,000-7,000)

## 5 Guineas, 1726 of George I



- 210 George I (1714-1727). 5 Guineas, 1726. Choice Very Fine. F-190, S-3626. Obverse: laureate head right of George I; reverse: arms of Great Britain, France, Ireland, and Hannover. (Est. 6,000-7,000)





- 211 George II (1727-1760). 2 Guineas, 1738. Extremely Fine and lustrous; numerous small planchet flaws in the upper right reverse field. F-201, S-3667. Obverse: laureate head left of George II; reverse: ornate, crowned arms. (Est. 1,200-1,500)



- 215 Pattern penny, 1797. Proof. Soho cartwheel penny, struck in gold. Peck-1162, S-3777. Obverse: laureate bust right of George III, titula-ture on a raised band around; reverse: Britannia seated left, date and legend around on a raised band. Plain edge. Very rare. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

### 5 Guineas, 1741 of George II



- 212 George II. 5 Guineas, 1741. Extremely Fine. F-197, S-3663. Obverse: laureate head left of George II; reverse: ornate, crowned arms. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

### Rare Proof 2 Pounds, 1826



- 218 George IV (1820-1830). 2 Pounds, 1826. Proof. Lightly hairlined. F-239, S-3799. Obverse: bare head of George IV, left; reverse: crowned arms. Rare. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

### Pattern 2 Pounds, 1820



- 213 George III (1760-1820). Pattern 2 Pounds, 1820. About Uncirculat-ed, toned. Some handling marks visible. F-235, S-3784. Obverse: laureate head right of George III; reverse: St. George and dragon, by Pistrucci. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

- 214 George III. Guinea, 1792. Spade type. Extremely Fine. F-221, S-3729. Obverse: laureate head right of George III; reverse: arms within a "spade" type shield. (Est. 250-350)



- 219 William IV (1830-1837). Sovereign, 1831. Proof. Faint handling marks; attractive older toning. F-248, S-3829. Obverse: bare head of William IV, right; reverse: crowned arms. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

### Rare Proof 2 Pounds, 1831



- 220 William IV. 2 Pounds, 1831. Proof. Few marks in upper right ob-verse field. F-247, S-3828. Obverse: bare head of William IV, right; reverse: crowned and canopied arms. Rare. (Est. 6,000-7,000)



## 1839 Una and the Lion



- 221 **Victoria (1837-1901). 5 Pounds, 1839. Una and the Lion. Proof.** F-251, KM-742, S-3851. Obverse: bust left of Victoria, by Wyon; reverse: the youthful Queen Victoria guiding the steps of the British lion, left. A few areas of dark toning on the reverse, but the surfaces are freer of hairlines than often seen on this attractive issue. For the artistry of its reverse, the 5 pounds of 1839 has long been considered the most attractive of all British gold issues.  
(Est. 18,000-22,000)

- 222 **Victoria. Pair of sovereigns. 1866.** Extremely Fine. F-252, S-3853; 1871. Very Fine. F-252, S-3853. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est. 350-550)
- 223 **Victoria. 2 Pounds, 1887.** Extremely Fine. F-256, S-3865. Obverse: veiled head of the older queen; reverse: St. George and the dragon. Scratched, both fields tooled. (Est. 500-600)
- 224 **Edward VII (1901-1910). 5 Pounds, 1902.** Extremely Fine. F-263, S-3965. Obverse: bust right of Edward VII; reverse: St. George and the dragon. (Est. 600-700)

## Scotland



- 225 **James V (1513-1542). Crown (20 shillings), n.d. Third coinage.** Very Fine, flan slightly bent. 3.39 grams. F-24, S-5370. Obverse: crowned shield of Scotland, denomination flanking IACOBVS\*5\*DEI\*GRA\*REX:SCOTORV'; reverse: floriated cross, thistles in angles CRVCIS\*ARMA\*SEQVAMVR. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

## Mary Queen of Scots Lion



- 226 **Mary Queen of Scots (1542-1567). 44 Shillings (lion), 1553.** Extremely Fine. F-30, S-5394. Well centered and struck. An attractive piece. Obverse: crowned Scottish arms, IG flanking MARIA\*DEI\*GRA\*R\*SCOTORVM; reverse: crowned royal monogram, cinquefoils flanking DILIGITE\*IVSTICIAM\*1553.  
(Est. 4,000-5,000)



- 227 **James VI (1567-1603). Rider, 1598.** 78.2 grains. F-44, S-5458. Extremely Fine. Obverse: James VI mounted right, date below IACOBVS\*6\*D\*G\*R\*SCOTORVM; reverse: crowned arms of Scotland •SPERO•MELIORA•.  
(Est. 2,000-3,000)
- 228 **James I (1603-1623). Sword and Sceptre piece, 1602.** 75.4 grams. Very Fine, slightly bent. F-46, S-5460. Obverse: crowned arms of Scotland; reverse: crossed sword and sceptre, thistles in left and right angles, crown above and date below. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

## Attractive James I Unit



- 229 **James I. Unit, n.d. (Tenth coinage, 1609-25).** Extremely Fine, well centered. S-5464, F-48. Obverse: half length portrait of James I, orb in left hand and sceptre over right shoulder IACOBVS\*D\*G\*MAG\*BIRT\*FRAN\*&\*HIB'REX; reverse: crowned arms of the kingdom, those of Scotland in first and third quarters, IR flanking, •FACIAM•EOS•IN•GENTEM•VNAM•.  
(Est. 3,000-4,000)

## Nice Charles I Unit



- 230 **Charles I (1625-1649). Unit, n.d. (third coinage, 1637-1642). Briot's coinage.** Choice Very Fine, nearly Extremely Fine. 9.84 grams. F-56, S-5531. Obverse: half length figure of Charles I, right, bearing orb and sceptre CAROLVS\*D\*G\*MAG\*BRITAN\*FRAN\*ET\*HIB\*REX, thistle and B; reverse: crowned arms of the kingdom, those of Scotland in the first and third quarters, flanked by crowned C and R HIS\*PRAESVM\*VT\*PROSM•. A highly attractive example of Briot's work.  
(Est. 4,000-5,000)



# Spain



- 231 **Peter I (1350-1369). Dobla of 35 maravedis, n.d. Seville.** Extremely Fine, sharply struck and perfectly centered. F-6, CC-304. Obverse: crowned, youthful bust of Peter the Cruel PETRVS:DEIGRACI AREXCASTELLE:ELEGION; reverse: quartered arms of Castile and Leon, S in third quadrant PETRVS:DEI:GRA:REXCASTELLE:ELEGIO:.  
(Est. 1,500-2,000)

King of Castile and Leon (1350-1369), Peter the Cruel received his nickname from contemporaries due to the harsh severity of his rule. His continual conflict with his brother, Henry of Trastamara, embroiled the kingdoms in wars from 1357 through 1369. Although initially victorious with the aid of Edward, the Black Prince, Peter was finally defeated in 1369 and slain by his brother.



- 232 **Henry IV (1454-1475). Castellano, n.d. Seville.** Extremely Fine, well struck and centered. F-13, CC-548. Obverse: castle of Castile, S beneath ENRICUS\*DEI\*GRACIA\*REX\*CA; reverse: lion of Leon XPS\*VINCIT\*XPS\*RENAT:XPS\*I.  
(Est. 1,500-2,000)

Henry IV (1454-1475) was given the sobriquet "El Impotente," as he left no heir to succeed him.



- 233 **Henry IV. Enrique, n.d. Seville.** Choice Very Fine, well centered. F-16, CC-537. Obverse: Henry IV enthroned, facing ENRICVS\*CVARTVS\*DEI\*GRACI\*REX; reverse: arms of Castile and Leon, S at base ENRICVS\*REX\*CASTELLE\*ETLEGIONIS:.  
(Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 234 **Ferdinand and Isabella (1469-1504). 4 Excellentes, n.d. Segovia.** Choice Very Fine. F-25, CC-2481. Obverse: facing busts of Ferdinand and Isabella, mintmark above and below, mark of denomination between FERNANDVS\*ET 8ELISABET:REX:ET:REG; reverse: crowned arms upon an imperial eagle oSVB8VNBRA ALARVM TVA.  
(Est. 2,700-3,500)



- 235 **Ferdinand and Isabella. 2 Excellentes, n.d. Segovia.** Extremely Fine. F-30, CC-2448. Types and inscriptions as on the preceding. Traces of double striking, but an unusually sharp specimen. (Est. 900-1,200)



- 236 **Philip II (1598-1621). Trentin, n.d. Barcelona.** Extremely Fine, borders tight, flan crack at lower left obverse rim. F-236, C-46. Struck in the name and to the types of Ferdinand and Isabella.  
(Est. 1,500-2,000)

## Charles II 8 Escudos



- 237 **Charles II (1665-1700). 8 Escudos, 1687/3 BR. Segovia.** Very Fine, planchet flawed on obverse. F-86, C-13. Obverse: arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece; reverse: cross of Jerusalem, date. Attractively toned.  
(Est. 5,000-8,000)



- 238 **Charles II. 8 Escudos, 1694 M. Seville.** Very Fine. Three-quarters of date numerals visible. F-84, C-41. Obverse: arms; reverse: cross of Jerusalem, date.  
(Est. 1,500-2,000)



## Charles II 8 Escudos, 1699



- 239 Charles II. 8 Escudos, 1699 M. Seville. Very Fine. F-85, C-43, variety with GRAT in obverse legend. Obverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece; reverse: cross of Jerusalem, date. Rare and ever popular! (Est. 5,000-6,000)



- 240 Philip V (1700-1746). 8 Escudos, 1704 P. Seville. Choice Very Fine, struck slightly off center on a wider than usual flan. F-108, C-31. Obverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece; reverse: cross of Jerusalem, date. (Est. 2,000-3,000)



- 241 Philip V. 8 Escudos, 1712 M Seville. Choice Very Fine. F-8, C-39. Obverse and reverse types as the preceding. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

- 242 Ferdinand VI (1746-1759). 1/2 Escudo, 1756 JB. Madrid. About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-129, C-126. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand VI; reverse: crowned arms. (Est. 250-300)

- 243 Ferdinand VI. 1/2 Escudo, 1756 JB. Madrid. Extremely Fine, obverse scratched. F-129, C-216. Types as the preceding. (Est. 125-250)



- 244 Charles III (1759-1788). 8 Escudos, 1772 PJ. Madrid. Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-137, C-2. Obverse: bust right of Charles III; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 2,500-3,500)



- 245 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1773 PJ. Madrid. Choice Extremely Fine, lustrous and with attractive toning. F-137, C-3. Obverse and reverse types as the preceding. An exceptional specimen. (Est. 2,500-3,500)



- 246 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1774 PJ. Madrid. Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-137, C-4. Types as the preceding. (Est. 2,000-2,500)

## Exceptionally Rare 8 Escudos

1762 Seville



- 247 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1762 JV. Seville. About Uncirculated, lustrous. Surfaces are partially reflective. Exceptionally rare. F-138, C-14. Obverse: bust right of Charles III; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Seville mintmark at lower right. Mint masters Jose de Villaviciosa and Vincente dias de la Fuente (1757-1762). One of the most important coins in this offering of Spanish metropolitan issues. (Est. 30,000-40,000)





- 248 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1776/5 CF. Seville. Extremely Fine. F-138, C-19. Types as the preceding. Very scarce. (Est. 3,500-4,000)



- 249 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1786 C. Seville. Extremely Fine, lustrous and with some reflectivity to the surfaces. F-138, C-22. Types as the preceding. (Est. 2,000-3,000)
- 250 Charles IV (1788-1808). 1 Escudo, 1792 MF. Madrid. Extremely Fine, toned. F-151, C-424. Types as the preceding larger denomination coin. (Est. 250-350)



- 251 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1788 MF. Madrid. Extremely Fine. F-147, C-1. Types as the preceding. (Est. 2,000-3,000)
- 252 Charles IV. 2 Escudos, 1794 MF. Madrid. Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-149, C-275. Types as the preceding. (Est. 200-300)



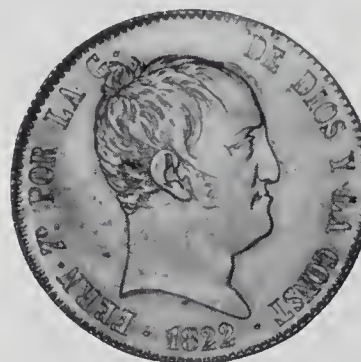
- 253 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1802 FA. Madrid. Extremely Fine, well struck and highly lustrous. Scratch behind head. F-147, C-4. Types as the preceding. (Est. 1,600-2,000)



- 254 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1802 FA. Madrid. Extremely Fine, with attractive older toning. F-147, C-4. A few stray marks. Obverse and reverse types as the preceding. (Est. 1,250-1,700)



- 255 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1803 FA. Madrid. Extremely Fine, lustrous. A pleasing example of this very scarce issue. F-147, C-5. Types as the preceding. (Est. 3,000-4,000)
- 256 Ferdinand VII (1808-1833). 4 Escudos, 1819 GJ. Madrid. Extremely Fine, with some lustre remaining around the periphery. F-164, C-103. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand VII; reverse: crowned arms with in the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 500-700)



- 257 320 Reales, 1822 SR. Madrid. About Extremely Fine, lightly cleaned. F-171, C-9. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand VII; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, denomination flanking. (Est. 3,500-4,500)



- 258 Alphonso XII (1874-1886). 10 Pesetas, 1878 DEM. 1961 in stars. Uncirculated, lustrous. F-194, Y-77. Obverse: bust right of Alphonso XII; reverse: crowned and canopied arms. Official government re-strike, small mintage of just 496 pieces. (Est. 800-1,000)
- 259 Alphonso XII. 25 Pesetas, 1881 MSM. 1881 in stars. Extremely Fine. F-195, Y-A78. Types as the preceding. (Est. 200-250)
- 260 Alphonso XIII (1886-1931). 20 Pesetas, 1889 MPM. 1889 in stars. About Uncirculated. F-196, Y-A82. Lustrous, with just a hint of light rubbing. (Est. 300-400)





- 261 Alphonso XIII. 100 Pesetas, 1897 SGV. 1897 in stars. Very Fine, obverse scratched. F-198, Y-90. Obverse: head right of the young Alphonso XIII; reverse: crowned arms within the pillars of Hercules, collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece behind. Lustrous. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 262 Alphonso XIII. 100 Pesetas, 1897. 1961 in stars. Choice Uncirculated, lustrous. F-198, Y-90. Obverse and reverse types as the preceding. Official government restrike, with a mintage of just 810 pieces. (Est. 1,600-2,000)
- 263 Alphonso XIII. 100 Pesetas, 1897. 1962 in stars. Choice Uncirculated, lustrous. F-198, C-90. Types as the preceding. Also an official government restrike, with a mintage of 6,000 pieces. (Est. 700-850)

## Kingdom of Aragon

### Very Rare 10 Ducats of Saragossa



- 264 Ferdinand II of Aragon (V of Spain) (1479-1516). 10 Ducats (cuadruple ducado), n.d. 34.81 grams. Choice Very Fine, perfectly centered. F-215, CC-1825 (Ferdinand V). Very rare, fewer than a dozen thought to survive in all. Obverse: crowned bust left of Ferdinand II, King of Aragon, CA flanking FERDINANDUS:R:DEI:GRACIA:ARAGON:; reverse: crowned arms of Aragon, LS flanking TRIVNFATOR:ET:CATOLICVS: CRTISTIANIS:. An exceptional specimen of this major Aragonese rarity. (Est. 40,000-50,000)

### Second 10 Ducats of Aragon



- 265 Ferdinand II (V of Spain). 10 Ducats (cuadruple ducado), n.d. 35.01 grams. Choice Very Fine. F-215, CC-1825 (Ferdinand V). Obverse: crowned bust left of Ferdinand II of Aragon, CA flanking FERDINANDUS:R:DEI:GRACIA:ARAGON:LA; reverse: crowned arms of Aragon, LS flanking TRIVNFATOR:ET:CATOLICVS: CRTISTIANIS:. A second example of this outstanding Aragonese rarity. (Est. 40,000-50,000)

## Kingdom of Valencia



- 266 Ferdinand II (V of Spain) (1504-1516). 2 Ducats, n.d. Extremely Fine, well struck and perfectly centered. An exceptional specimen of this very scarce issue. F-271, CC-1821 (Ferdinand V). Obverse: crowned bust left of Ferdinand II FERDINANDVS:DEI:GRACIA:REX; reverse: crowned arms of the Kingdom of Valencia VALENCIE: MAIORICARVM: S. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

## Kingdom of Majorca



- 267 Peter I (IV of Aragon) (1343-1387). Gold Real, n.d. Extremely Fine. F-242, CC-unlisted: different legends and G below seated ruler on the obverse. Obverse: Pedro I enthroned, facing PETRUS: DEI:GRACIA:ARAGON M; reverse: central cross :ET:MAIORICARUM REX:I:. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



## Napoleonic Kingdom



- 268 **Barcelona. Joseph Napoleon (1808-1814). 20 Pesetas, 1812 BA.** About Uncirculated, lustrous and with some reflective surfaces. F-221, C-4. Obverse: arms within wreath; reverse: denomination date. Scarce, attractive. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 271 **Ferdinand VI (1746-1760). 8 Escudos, 1751 J.** Extremely Fine, lightly cleaned. F-16, KM-50, C-16. Obverse: bust of Ferdinand VI right; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Three-year type. (Est. 2,000-2,500)

## Spanish Empire

### Cuzco



- 269 **Ferdinand VII (1808-1824). 8 Escudos, 1824 G.** Extremely Fine, one light scratch on obverse. Reverse nearly About Uncirculated. F-55, KM-129.2, C-11. Obverse: bust of Ferdinand VII right; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 3,500-4,500)



- 272 **Ferdinand VI. 8 Escudos. 1754 JD.** Extremely Fine. Obverse: small planchet flaws. F-20, KM-59, C19. Obverse: smaller bust right; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 2,500-3,000)



- 273 **Ferdinand VI. 8 Escudos. 1755 JP.** Extremely Fine. Light scratches on obverse and reverse. F-20, KM-59, C-20. Types as preceding. (Est. 2,500-3,000)

### Lima

#### Exceptional 1697 8 Escudos



- 270 **Charles II (1665-1700). 8 Escudos, 1697 H.** Uncirculated. F-1, KM-26, C-46. Obverse: date, denomination, assayer's initials, and mintmark within crowned pillars of Hercules; reverse: arms of Leon and Castile in angles of a Cross of Jerusalem. Well centered. (Est. 15,000-20,000)



- 274 **Ferdinand VI. 8 Escudos. 1756 JM.** Extremely Fine, minor reverse lamination. F-20, KM-59, C-21. Types as preceding. (Est. 2,000-2,500)



## Scarce 8 Escudos, 1759 JM



- 275 Ferdinand VI. 8 Escudos. 1759 JM. Extremely Fine. A scarcer date in this short series. Lustrous with light handling marks and a small planchet flaw on the obverse. F-20, KM-59, C-24. Types as preceding. (Est. 3,500-4,500)



- 276 Ferdinand VI. 8 Escudos, 1759 JM. Extremely Fine, planchet flaws on reverse. F-20, KM-59, C-24. Types as preceding. (Est. 3,500-4,500)



- 277 Charles III (1759-1788). 8 Escudos, 1766 JM. Choice Very Fine, lightly cleaned at one time. F-28, KM-70, C-38. Obverse: bust of Charles III right; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

- 278 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1778 MJ. Extremely Fine. F-32, KM-82.1a, C-54. Lustrous with light adjustment marks on the obverse. A rather large planchet flaw on the reverse. Types as preceding. (Est. 700-900)



- 279 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1778 MJ. Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-32, KM-82.1a, C-54. Types as preceding. (Est. 850-1,000)



- 280 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1781 MI. Extremely Fine, planchet flawed. F-32, KM-82.1a, C-57. Types as preceding. (Est. 850-1,000)



- 281 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1789 IJ. Very Fine. F-32, KM-82.1a, C-66. Types as preceding. (Est. 750-900)



- 282 Charles IV (1788-1808). 8 Escudos, 1790 IJ. Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated. Obverse center once cleaned, reverse lustrous. F-36, KM-92, C-15. Obverse: bust right of Charles III; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 283 Charles IV. 8 Escudos 1791 IJ. Extremely Fine, with light adjustment marks on both obverse and reverse. F-36, KM-92, C-16. Types as preceding. (Est. 1,250-1,750)

- 284 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1792 IJ. Extremely Fine, lustrous. Small planchet flaws on arms on the reverse. F-40, KM-101, C-17. Obverse: bust right of Charles IV.; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 600-750)





285 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1796 IJ. Extremely Fine. F-40, KM-101, C-21. Types as preceding. Somewhat irregular planchet. (Est. 1,000-1,100)

286 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1797 IJ. Choice Very Fine, struck on a somewhat irregular planchet. Lightly cleaned. F-40, KM-101, C-22. Types as preceding. (Est. 650-800)



287 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1799 IJ. Extremely Fine, F-40, KM-101, C-25. Lustrous with some reverse planchet flaws. Types as preceding. (Est. 1,000-1,100)

288 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1800 IJ. Extremely Fine, struck slightly off center. F-40, KM-101, C-26. Types as preceding. (Est. 800-900)

289 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1804 JP. Extremely Fine, lustrous with a few minor obverse planchet flaws. F-40, KM-101, C-32. Types as preceding. (Est. 700-800)



290 Ferdinand VII (1808-1824). 8 Escudos, 1809 JP. About Uncirculated. Lustrous with adjustment marks on reverse shield. F-44, KM-107, C-20. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand VII in uniform; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 2,000-2,500)

### Scarce 8 Escudos, 1810 JP



291 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1810 JP. Choice About Uncirculated. Prooflike surfaces. F-44, KM-107, C-21. Types as preceding. (Est. 3,000-4,000)



292 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1813 JP. Very Fine. Some obverse flaws. F-50, KM-124, C-26. Obverse: smaller draped bust of Ferdinand VII right; reverse: type as preceding. Scarce two-year type. (Est. 1,750-2,000)



293 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1814 JP. Extremely Fine. Struck on a somewhat irregular planchet. F-54, KM-128, C-27. Obverse: laureate head of Ferdinand VII right; reverse: type as preceding. The first year of issue for this type. (Est. 850-1,000)



294 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1814 JP. Extremely Fine, with minor planchet flaw in date. F-54, KM-129.1, C-27. Types as preceding. (Est. 900-1,000)



295 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1815 JP. Very Fine. F-54, KM-129.1, C-28. Types as preceding. (Est. 750-900)

296 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1818 JP. Extremely Fine. F-54, KM-129.1, C-31. Irregular planchet with edge flaws. Types as preceding. (Est. 700-800)

297 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1819 JP. Very Fine, with some lustre around legends. F-54, KM-129.1, C-32. Types as preceding. (Est. 750-900)





298 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1820 JP. Choice Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-54, KM-129.1, C-33. Types as preceding. Once mounted. (Est. 1,000-1,200)

### Scarce 8 Escudos, 1742 MF



301 Phillip V. 8 Escudos, 1742 MF. Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated. An outstanding example with a small die break under date. F-8, KM-148, C-157. Types as preceding. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

## Mexico

### Rare 8 Escudos, 1733 F



299 Phillip V (1700-1746). 8 Escudos, 1733 F. Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-8, KM-148, C-148. Obverse: bust right of Phillip V; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 5,000-6,000)



302 Phillip V. 8 Escudos, 1743 MF. Choice Very Fine with prooflike reverse. F-8, KM-148, C-158. Types as preceding. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

### Rare 8 Escudos, 1747



303 Ferdinand VI. 8 Escudos, 1747 MF. Extremely Fine. Lustre around legends. F-13, KM-149, C-26. Obverse: large bust of Ferdinand VI right; reverse: type as preceding. One-year type. (Est. 11,000-12,000)

### Scarce 8 Escudos, 1736 MF



300 Phillip V. 8 Escudos, 1736 MF. About Uncirculated. Prooflike surfaces. F-8, KM-148, C-151. Types as preceding. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

### Outstanding 8 Escudos, 1755 MM



304 Ferdinand VI. 8 Escudos, 1755 MM. Extremely Fine, with light adjustment marks on reverse. F-17, C-34. Obverse: small bust of Ferdinand VI; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 3,500-4,500)



## Exceptional 8 Escudos 1759 MM



- 305 Ferdinand VI. 8 Escudos, 1759 MM. Extremely Fine. Lustrous with toning around the peripheries. F-21, KM-139, C-38. Obverse: redesigned bust right of Ferdinand VI; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 3,500-4,500)

## Very Scarce 8 Escudos, 1761 MM



- 306 Charles III (1759-1788). 8 Escudos, 1761 MM. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-25, KM-153, C-69. Obverse: small young bust of Charles III right; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 4,500-5,500)



- 307 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1768 MF. Extremely Fine. F-29, KM-141, C-80. Obverse: larger bust right of Charles III; reverse: type as preceding. Edge dents. (Est. 3,000-4,000)



- 308 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1772 FM. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-33, KM-156, C-84. Obverse: older bust right of Charles III; reverse: type as preceding. First year of issue for this type. (Est. 950-1,500)



- 309 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1747 FM. Extremely Fine with pleasing lustre. F-33, KM-156, C-87. Types as preceding. Mintmark and assayer's initials are inverted. (Est. 1,500-1,750)



- 310 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1778 FF. Choice Very Fine. F-33, KM-156a, C-91. Types as preceding. Mintmark and assayer's initials inverted. (Est. 1,200-1,500)

- 311 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1781 FF. Choice Very Fine. F-33, KM-156a, C-94. Types as preceding. Once mounted. (Est. 950-1,100)

- 312 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1782 FF. Very Fine/Extremely Fine. Reverse lustrous. F-33, KM-156a, C-95. Types as preceding. (Est. 950-1,100)

- 313 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1784 FM. Very Fine/Extremely Fine. Struck slightly off center. F-33, KM-156a, C-98. Types as preceding. (Est. 950-1,100)



- 314 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1788 FM. About Uncirculated, with proof-like surfaces. F-33, KM-156a, C-103. Types as preceding. Few planchet cracks on both surfaces. (Est. 1,250-1,500)



- 315 Charles IV (1788-1808). 8 Escudos, 1789 FM. Extremely Fine with dark golden toning around legends. F-37, KM-157, C-37. Obverse: bust of Charles III; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 2,500-3,500)





- 316 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1790 FM. About Uncirculated. Well struck with prooflike surfaces. F-37, KM-158, C-38. Types as preceding. One-year type. (Est. 2,500-3,000)

- 317 Charles IV. 8 Escudos. 1793 FM. Choice Very Fine with light obverse scratches. F-43, KM-159, C-42. Obverse: bust right of Charles IV; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 650-750)

- 318 Charles IV. 8 Escudos. 1794 FM. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-43, KM-159, C-43. Types as preceding. (Est. 700-900)



- 319 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1796 FM. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. Small flaw. F-43, KM-159, C-45. Types as preceding. (Est. 750-900)



- 320 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1797 FM. Extremely Fine with prooflike reverse. F-43, KM-159, C-46. Types as preceding. (Est. 800-1,000)

- 321 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1799 FM. Extremely Fine. F-43, KM-159, C-48. Types as preceding. Struck slightly off center. (Est. 700-800)

- 322 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1800 FM. About Uncirculated. F-43, KM-159, C-49. Types as preceding. Reverse: light crack starting at rim between Q and F to center of shield. (Est. 700-900)

- 323 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1803 FT. Very Fine/Extremely Fine. F-43, KM-159, C-53. Types as preceding. (Est. 650-800)

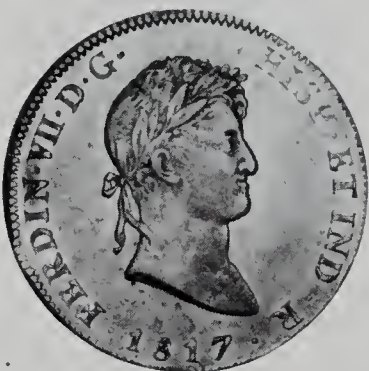
- 324 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1806 TH. About Uncirculated. Cleaned at one time. F-43, KM-159, C-56. Types as preceding. Obverse legend shows doubling due to die clash. (Est. 750-950)

- 325 Ferdinand VII (1808-1822). 8 Escudos, 1809 HJ. Extremely Fine. Some areas of the peripheries are weakly struck. F-47, KM-160, C-38. Obverse: imaginary bust right of Ferdinand VII; reverse: type as preceding. Lightly cleaned. (Est. 800-950)



- 326 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1810 HJ. Extremely Fine. Spots on reverse. F-47, KM-160, C-39. Types as preceding. (Est. 750-850)

- 327 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1815 JJ. Very Fine/Extremely Fine. F-52, KM-161, C-45. Obverse: laureate head right of Ferdinand VII; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 600-750)



- 328 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1817 JJ. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-52, KM-161, C-47. Types as preceding. (Est. 750-850)

- 329 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1819 JJ. Very Fine, cleaned. F-52, KM-161, C-49. Types as preceding. (Est. 600-700)



- 330 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1820 JJ. Extremely Fine. Reverse lustrous. F-52, KM-161, C-50. Types as preceding. (Est. 750-850)

### Attractive 1821 8 Escudos



- 331 Guadalajara Mint. Ferdinand VII, 8 Escudos, 1821 FS. Very Fine, lightly polished. F-53, KM-161, C-14. Obverse: laureate undraped bust right of Ferdinand VII; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 2,500-3,500)



## Nuevo Reino



- 332 Ferdinand VI (1746-1760). 8 Escudos, 1758 J. Choice Very Fine. Small diebreak under IN and lower portion of D in IND. F-15, KM-32.1, C-56. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand VI; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 1,800-2,000)



- 333 Charles III (1759-1788). 2 Escudos, 1762 JV. Choice Very Fine. F-33, KM-40, C-476. Obverse: bust right Charles III; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 600-700)

- 334 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1764 JV. Extremely Fine, golden toning. F-31, KM-41, C-146. Types as preceding. (Est. 2,000-2,500)



- 335 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1779 JJ. About Uncirculated/Uncirculated. A few light handling marks. F-35, KM-50.1a, C-163. Obverse: older bust right of Charles III; reverse: type as preceding. This example has the typical frosty appearance of coins once in salt water. (Est. 700-850)



- 336 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1785 JJ. Uncirculated, virtually as struck. F-35, KM-50.1a, C-169. Types as preceding. Typical frosty surfaces from salt water immersion. A few light handling marks are visible. (Est. 750-900)

- 337 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1787 JJ. Choice About Uncirculated. F-35, KM-50.1a, C-171. Types as preceding. Typical frosty surfaces from salt water immersion. (Est. 700-850)

- 338 Charles IV (1788-1808). 8 Escudos, 1790 JJ. Very Fine, with light obverse scratches. F-43, KM-53.1, C-104. Obverse: bust right of Charles III; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 600-750)

- 339 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1791 JJ. Extremely Fine, struck slightly off center. F-43, KM-53.1, C-105. Types as preceding. (Est. 700-850)

- 340 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1794 JJ. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-51, KM-62.1, C-109. Types as preceding. Struck on a smaller flan. (Est. 700-800)

- 341 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1802 JJ. Extremely Fine, few minor planchet flaws on obverse. F-51, KM-62.1, C-117. Obverse: bust right of Charles IV; reverse: crowned arms within the Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 700-850)



- 342 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1802 JJ. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. A few minor planchet flaws on reverse. F-51 KM-62.1, C-117. Types as preceding. Struck on a somewhat oblong planchet. (Est. 600-750)

- 343 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1803 JJ. Choice Very Fine. F-51, KM-62.1, C-118. Types as preceding. (Est. 600-700)



- 344 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1805 JJ. Extremely Fine. F-51, KM-62.1, C-120. Types as preceding. (Est. 700-800)



- 345 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1806 JJ. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-51, KM-62.1, C-121. Types as preceding. (Est. 800-1,000)



- 346 Ferdinand VII (1808-1824). 8 Escudos, 1814/3 JF. Extremely Fine. A few dark spots, primarily on the obverse. F-60, KM-66.1, C-80.



Obverse: bust right of Charles IV; reverse: type as preceding. The underdate is plainly visible without magnification. (Est. 800-900)

- 347 Ferdinand VII. Pair of 8 Escudos. 1817 JF. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-60, C-83. Types as preceding; 1819 JF. Extremely Fine, lightly cleaned at one time. F-60, C-85. Types as preceding. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est. 1,350-1,600)



- 352 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1781 SF. Extremely Fine, lustrous legends. F-36, KM-50.2a, C-122. Types as preceding. (Est. 900-1,100)



- 353 Charles IV (1788-1808). 8 Escudos, 1790 SF. Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated. Lustrous. F-44, KM-53.2, C-60. Obverse: bust right of Charles III; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 1,250-1,750)

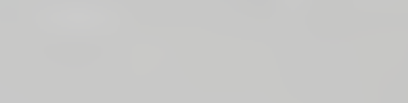
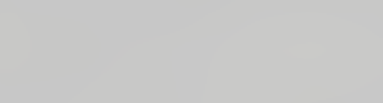


- 354 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1791-SF. Very Fine, attractive, with some lustre. F-52, KM-62.2, C-62. Obverse: bust right of Charles IV; reverse: type as preceding. Scarce first-year issue for this type. (Est. 1,100-1,350)



- 355 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1793 JF. About Uncirculated. Some obverse scratches. F-52, KM-62.2, C-64. Types as preceding. (Est. 850-1,000)

- 356 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1796 JF. Extremely Fine, lustrous. Small rim nick and planchet flaws on reverse. F-52, KM-62.2, C-67. Types as preceding. (Est. 700-800)



## Popayan



- 348 Ferdinand VI (1746-1759). 8 Escudos, 1759 J. Very Fine/Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-16, KM-32.2, C-40. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand VI; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 349 Charles III (1759-1788). 4 Escudos, 1769 J. About Uncirculated. Lustrous. Obverse scratches. F-26, KM-37.2, C-304. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand VI; reverse: crowned arms. (Est. 1,750-2,500)



- 350 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1778 SF. Extremely Fine. Lustrous, well struck. F-36, KM-50.2a, C-119. Obverse: bust right of Charles III; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 900-1,100)



- 351 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1778 SF. Extremely Fine. A few light obverse scratches. F-36, KM-50.2a, C-119. Types as preceding. (Est. 900-1,100)





- 357 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1797 JF. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-52, KM-62.2, C-68. Types as preceding. (Est. 800-1,000)



- 358 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1798 JF. Extremely Fine, struck slightly off center. F-52, KM-62.2, C-69. Types as preceding. (Est. 800-1,000)



- 359 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1800/0 JF. Extremely Fine, with small flaw before date. F-52, KM-62.1, C-71. Types as preceding. (Est. 800-900)



- 360 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1801 JF. Extremely Fine. Lustrous, weakly struck in centers. F-52, KM-62.2, C-72. Types as preceding. Struck on broad flan, slightly off center. (Est. 700-900)
- 361 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1801 JF. Choice Very Fine. Obverse across head/lustrous. F-52, KM-62.2, C-72. Types as preceding. (Est. 700-800)
- 362 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1801 JF. Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-52, KM-62.2, C-72. Types as preceding. (Est. 900-1,100)



- 363 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1804 JF. Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated. Well struck with prooflike surfaces. F-52, KM-62.2, C-75. Types as preceding. Obverse die crack in area of bust. (Est. 850-1,000)

- 364 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1804 JF. Extremely Fine. Struck on a small planchet, somewhat weak in obverse center. F-52, KM-62.2, C-75. Types as preceding. (Est. 700-800)

- 365 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1807 JF. About Uncirculated. Lustrous. F-52, KM-62.2, C-80. Types as preceding. Clip at base of obverse. (Est. 700-900)



- 366 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1807 JF. Extremely Fine, with attractive lustre. F-52, KM-62.2, C-80. Types as preceding. Obverse planchet bulges. (Est. 700-800)

- 367 Ferdinand VII (1808-1824). 8 Escudos, 1811 JF. Extremely Fine. Obverse scratches. F-61, KM-66.2, C-55. Obverse: bust right of Charles IV; reverse: type as preceding. G in DG over undefinable letter, possibly E or F. (Est. 800-900)

- 368 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1814 JF. Extremely Fine. Considerable lustre, with numerous small handling marks on obverse. F-61, KM-66.2, C-58. Types as preceding. (Est. 600-750)

- 369 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1817 FM. Very Fine, lustrous. F-61, KM-66.2, C-62. Types as preceding. (Est. 600-800)

- 370 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1820 FM. Very Fine, with a few dark spots, mostly on reverse. F-61, KM-66.2, C-65. Types as preceding. (Est. 600-800)

## Potosi

- 371 Charles III (1759-1788). 8 Escudos, 1779 PR. Extremely Fine, obverse flaws. F-1, KM-59, C-132. Obverse: bust right of Charles III; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 750-900)





- 372 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1780 PR. Extremely Fine, obverse flaws/lustrous. F-1, KM-59, C-133. Types as preceding. (Est. 1,000-1,200)



- 373 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1788 PR. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-1, KM-59, C-141. Types as preceding. Struck slightly off center. (Est. 1,000-1,250)

- 374 Charles IV (1788-1808). 8 Escudos, 1790 PR. Very Fine/Extremely Fine. F-6, KM-68, C-83. Obverse: bust right of Charles III; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 700-850)

- 375 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1793 PR. Extremely Fine, lustrous. Obverse bulge in front of bust/dark spots. F-14, KM-81, C-87. Obverse: bust right of Charles IV; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 750-900)

- 376 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1800 PP. Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-14, KM-81, C-94. Types as preceding. Obverse: light scratches; reverse: small flaw between shield and S. (Est. 750-900)

- 377 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1800 PP. Choice Very Fine, struck on large flan. F-14, KM-81, C-94. Types as preceding. (Est. 850-1,100)

- 378 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1805 PJ. Extremely Fine, dark spots on reverse. F-14, KM-81, C-99. Types as preceding. (Est. 750-900)

- 379 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1808 PJ. Extremely Fine. F-14, KM-81, C-102. Types as preceding. (Est. 750-900)



- 380 Ferdinand VII (1808-1824). 8 Escudos, 1822 PJ. Extremely Fine, few spots mostly on obverse. F-19, KM-91, C-70. Obverse: laureate head of Ferdinand VII right; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 850-1,000)

- 381 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1822 PJ. Very Fine. F-19, KM-91, C-70. Types as preceding. Struck on small flan. (Est. 650-750)

## Attractive 1823 8 Escudos



- 382 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1823 PJ. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-19, KM-91, C-71. Types as preceding. Small obverse flaw on cheek. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

## Santiago



- 383 Ferdinand VI (1759-1788). 8 Escudos, 1753 J. Very Fine, obverse flaws and bulge. F-5, KM-3, C-63. Obverse: small bust right of Ferdinand VI; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. Struck slightly off center. (Est. 1,200-1,500)



- 384 Ferdinand VI. 8 Escudos, 1757 J. Very Fine. Attractive lustre around legends. F-5, KM-3, C-67. Types as preceding. Struck slightly off center. (Est. 1,250-1,500)



- 385 Charles III (1759-1788). 8 Escudos, 1761 J. Choice Very Fine. F-9, KM-20, C-175. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand VI; reverse: type as preceding. (Est. 1,250-1,750)



## Extremely Fine 1762 8 Escudos



- 386 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1762 J. Extremely Fine, attractive surfaces. F-9, KM-20, C-176. Types as preceding. Struck slightly off center. With obverse legend ET IND.REX touching rim. (Est. 3,000-4,000)



- 387 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1767 J. Very Fine, some lustre. F-11, KM-25, C-181. Obverse: bust right of Charles III; reverse: type as preceding. Light adjustment marks on the obverse, struck off center. (Est. 1,720-2,500)



- 388 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1773 DA. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-15, KM-27, C-189. Types as preceding. Date weakly struck, obverse incused on reverse. (Est. 950-1,250)
- 389 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1780 DA. Very Fine. F-15, KM-27a, C-197. Types as preceding. (Est. 600-750)
- 390 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1784/83 DA. Choice Very Fine, lustrous around legends, with a few dark spots on reverse. F-15, KM-27a, C-201. Last two numerals in date recut. (Est. 650-850)



- 391 Charles III. 8 Escudos, 1786 DA. Very Fine, with attractive blue and violet toning in legends. F-15, KM-27a, C-203. Types as preceding. (Est. 950-1,250)



- 392 Charles IV (1788-1808). 8 Escudos, 1790 DA. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-19, KM-42, C-126. Obverse: bust right of Charles III; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. A few obverse flaws. (Est. 1,000-1,350)



- 393 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1790 DA. Extremely Fine. F-19, KM-42, C-126. Types as preceding. (Est. 1,100-1,400)



- 394 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1797 DA. Choice Extremely Fine. Lustrous. With obverse scratches. F-23, KM-54, C-134. Obverse: bust right of Charles IV; reverse: type as preceding. Small planchet flaw on reverse. (Est. 750-900)
- 395 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1797 DA. Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated, prooflike reverse. F-23, KM-54, C-134. Types as preceding. Complete planchet flaws on edge. (Est. 800-1,000)
- 396 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1797 DA. Extremely Fine, lustre in legends. F-23, KM-54, C-134. Types as preceding. Few obverse flaws. (Est. 750-950)
- 397 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1799 DA. Very Fine/Extremely Fine, with violet toning around legends. F-23, KM-54, C-136. Types as preceding. Adjustment marks seen on obverse, small planchet flaw in date. (Est. 650-800)



- 398 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1800 AJ. Extremely Fine, with attractive surfaces. F-23, KM-54, C-139. Types as preceding. (Est. 900-1,150)





- 399 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1800 JA. Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated. Lustrous. With a few flaws on reverse. F-23, KM-54, C-138. Types as preceding. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

- 400 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1802 JJ. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-23, KM-54, C-141. Types as preceding. (Est. 800-1,000)

- 401 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1803 FJ. Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated, a few dark spots mainly on reverse. F-23, KM-54, C-142. Types as preceding. (Est. 800-1,100)

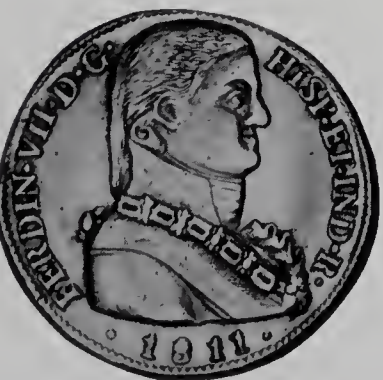


- 402 Charles IV. 8 Escudos, 1808 FJ. About Uncirculated. Lustrous. Adjustment marks visible on obverse. F-23, KM-54, C-149. Types as preceding. (Est. 1,000-1,250)

- 403 Ferdinand VII (1808-1821). 8 Escudos, 1809 FJ. Very Fine, some lustre on reverse. F-28, KM-72, C-88. Obverse: imaginary uniformed bust right of Ferdinand VII; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 1,100-1,350)



- 404 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1810 FJ. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. Dark spots on reverse. F-28, KM-72, C-89. Types as preceding. Flaws mostly on reverse. (Est. 1,200-1,750)



- 405 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1811 FJ. Choice Very Fine, attractive toning in legends. F-28, KM-72, C-91. Types as preceding. (Est. 1,000-1,250)

## Attractive 1811 8 Escudos



- 406 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1811 FJ. Choice About Uncirculated. Lustrous, with prooflike reverse. F-28, KM-72, C-91. Types as preceding. Light adjustment marks on reverse. Rare in this condition. (Est. 1,750-2,200)



- 407 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1812 FJ. Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated. Lustrous. Planchet flaws mostly on reverse. F-29, KM-78, C-93. Obverse: bust right of Charles IV; reverse: crowned arms within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece. (Est. 850-1,000)

- 408 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1817 FJ. Extremely Fine, with some obverse flaws. F-29, KM-78, C-98. Types as preceding. (Est. 700-850)

## Rare 1817/7/8 8 Escudos



- 409 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1817/7/8 FJ. Extremely Fine. Lustrous. F-29, KM-78, C-98. Types as preceding. (Est. 2,500-3,500)



## Another Rare 1817/7/8 8 Escudos



- 410 Ferdinand VII. 8 Escudos, 1817/7/8 FJ. Extremely Fine, reverse center weakly struck. F-29, KM-78, C-98. Types as preceding. Struck slightly off center, rim flaw at top obverse. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

— End of Session —





# *Session Two*

*The  
Guia Collection*







# — Session Two —

(World Gold Coins)

Thursday Afternoon, March 24, 1:00 p.m. Sharp.  
Commencing with Lot 411

## Greece

- 411 George I (1863-1913). 20 Drachmai, 1876-A. Extremely Fine. F-4, KM-49. Bust/arms; 20 Drachmai, 1884-A. About Uncirculated. KM-56. Edge nick; 20 Drachmai, 1884-A. About Uncirculated. KM-56. A second specimen. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est. 600-800)

### 20 Drachmai, 1935



- 412 George II. (1935-1947). 20 Drachmai, 1935. Proof. F-11, KM-74. Obverse: bust left; reverse: denomination within a wreath. Rare, only 200 pieces struck to commemorate the restoration of the monarchy on November 25, 1935. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

### 100 Drachmai, 1935



- 413 George II. 100 Drachmai, 1935. Proof. F-10, KM-76. Types as the preceding. Only 140 pieces struck, to commemorate the restoration of the monarchy. (Est. 7,000-8,000)

George II became the King of Greece in 1922, but his short, one-year reign ended in his deposition by a military junta in 1923. In 1935, following the results of a plebiscite, he was returned to the throne. However, actual governing power was in the hands of the dictator Metaxas. With the coming of the Nazi invasion in 1941, George II fled to England. Following the end of the war, and yet another plebiscite, George returned to the throne in 1946, reigning but one year more before his death in 1947.

## Guatemala



- 414 Republic. 16 Pesos, 1869 R. Choice About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-39, KM-188. Obverse: bust right of Carrera, founder of the Republic; reverse: arms, denomination and date. Very scarce. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

## Hungary

### Ferdinand II 5 Ducats



- 415 Ferdinand II (1621-1637). 5 Ducats, 1632. Kremnitz. 11.02 grams. Extremely Fine, harshly cleaned. F-41, KM-102. Obverse: full length figure of Ferdinand II, right, holding sceptre and orb FERDINAND•II•D•G•RO•I•S•AV•GE•HU•B•REX; reverse: Madonna and child in glory ARCHID•AV•DU•BUR•MAR•MORA•CO•TYR•1632•. (Est. 5,000-7,000)

The year 1632 was a pivotal one in the history of the Thirty Years War, for three of the major players in European affairs met their deaths this year: Poland's Sigismund III, Sweden's Gustavus II Adolphus, and the Catholic general von Tilly.





- 416 **Franz Joseph (1848-1916). 100 Korona, 1907.** About Uncirculated. F-95, KM-490. Obverse: bust right; reverse: view of the coronation. Struck to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the reign.  
(Est. 750-900)

## Iceland

- 417 **Republic. 500 Kronur, 1961.** Uncirculated. F-1, KM-14. Obverse: bust right; reverse: arms and denomination. Struck for the sesquicentennial of Jon Sigurdsson.  
(Est. 175-200)

## Japan

- 418 **Shogunate: Ansei Nibu Kin (2). F-21.** Both About Uncirculated; Tempo Ichibu Kin. F-20a. About Uncirculated; Tempo Nisshu Kin (2). Cr-18. Both Extremely Fine. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 350-500)

## Liechtenstein



- 419 **John II (1858-1929). 20 Kronen, 1898.** Uncirculated, lustrous. F-12, Y-6. Obverse: bust left of John II; reverse: crowned arms, denomination flanking, date below. Only 1,500 pieces struck.  
(Est. 1,500-2,000)

## Mexico

### Rare "Hooked Neck" 8 Escudos



- 420 **Republic. 8 Escudos, 1823 Mo Jm.** Choice About Uncirculated, highly lustrous. A few, minor reverse marks. F-63, KM-382. Obverse: eagle perched upon a nopal cactus, killing a snake in its beak; reverse: hand bearing liberty cap on a pole, superimposed on a book of the laws. The first gold issue of the newly independent Republic of Mexico, struck following the successful revolution against Spanish colonial rule.  
(Est. 12,000-15,000)

The eagle portrayed on Mexican republican 8 escudo coins is a symbol of both victory and the origins of Mexico City, itself. According to Aztec legend, a great city, the seat of a future empire, was to be founded where two brothers came upon a battle to the death between an eagle and a snake. The site selected by the gods was, of course, that of Mexico City.



- 421 **Republic. 8 Escudos, 1833 Do RM/RL.** Extremely Fine. F-68, KM-383.3. Obverse: conventionally styled eagle, its head aloft; reverse: type as the preceding. Initials of the assayer Ramon Mascarenas punched over those of an identified RL assayer.  
(Est. 750-900)

- 422 **Republic. 8 Escudos, 1859 Go PF.** Extremely Fine, prooflike. An exceptional specimen. F-72, KM-383.7. Types as the preceding.  
(Est. 600-750)



- 423 **Republic. 8 Escudos, 1859 Mo FH.** Extremely Fine, lightly cleaned at one time. F-64, KM-383.9. Scarce date. Types as the preceding.  
(Est. 1,000-1,200)





- 424 8 Escudos, 1862 Go YE. Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated. F-72, KM-383.7. Types as the preceding. Partially reflective surfaces. (Est. 850-1,000)

- 425 Republic. 8 Escudos, 1866 Ca JG. Extremely Fine. F-67, KM-383.1. Types as the preceding. Scarcer issue. A couple of rim nicks noted. (Est. 800-1,000)

- 426 Republic. 20 Pesos, 1871 Go S. Extremely Fine. F-124, KM-414.4. Obverse: eagle on cactus, killing snake; reverse: scales of justice superimposed upon crossed sword and sceptre, liberty cap and glory above. Well struck. (Est. 850-1,000)

### Rare 20 Pesos 1871 Oa



- 427 Republic. 20 Pesos, 1871 Oa E. Choice About Uncirculated. Well struck and lustrous. Fields unusually clean. F-126, KM-414.7. Types as the preceding. Just 1,591 pieces struck. (Est. 7,000-9,000)

- 428 20 Pesos, 1872 Go S. About Uncirculated. F-124, KM-414.4. Types as the preceding. A lustrous specimen. (Est. 800-1,000)

## Oaxaca

### Rare 60 Pesos, 1916



- 429 Provisional Republic. 60 Pesos, 1916. Yellow gold. Uncirculated, lustrous. Surely, one of the finest of the handful of survivors of the issue. F-174, KM-755. Obverse: bust left of Benito Juarez within a wreath, ethnic and denomination below; reverse: a close approximation of the contemporary Mexican republican reverse type, the scales of justice superimposed on crossed sword and sceptre, liberty cap in glory above, REPUBLICA MEXICANA above the fineness, assayer, and date below. Reeded edge. Not to be confused with the restrikes, which were made in a reddish gold. (Est. 18,000-20,000)

## Monaco



- 430 Charles III (1856-1889). 100 Francs, 1886-A. Extremely Fine. F-11, KM-99. Obverse: bust right of Charles III, Prince of Monaco; reverse: canopied, supported, crowned arms of the principality. (Est. 750-900)
- 431 Charles III. 100 Francs, 1886-A. Very Fine. F-11, KM-99. Types as the preceding. (Est. 600-700)



- 432 Albert I (1889-1922). 100 Francs, 1891-A. Extremely Fine, attractively toned. F-13, KM-105. Obverse: bust left of Albert I, Prince of Monaco; reverse: crowned arms within a wreath of olive and palm branches, date flanking and denomination below. (Est. 650-800)



# Montenegro

## Attractive Nicholas I 100 Perpera



- 433 Nicholas I (1910-1918). 100 Perpera, 1910. Uncirculated, with prooflike surfaces. Fewer than normal hairlines usually seen on this issue. F-1, Y-10. Obverse: bust right of Nicholas I, King of Montenegro; reverse: canopied and crowned arms, denomination and date below. Attractive, frosty devices. Only 300 pieces were struck. (Est. 8,000-9,000)

## 100 Perpera, 1910



- 434 Nicholas I. 100 Perpera, 1910. Uncirculated with prooflike surfaces and frosty devices. Some light hairlines. F-4, Y-20. Only 500 struck, to commemorate 50 years of rule. (Est. 7,000-8,000)  
Montenegro, one of the autonomous federated states of Yugoslavia today, has the distinction of being the only Balkan kingdom not fully subjugated during the many centuries of Turkish domination of the area.

# Netherlands

## United Provinces

## Unique 12 Ducats, 1758



- 435 Holland. 12 Ducats, 1758. Amsterdam. 41.51 grams. Uncirculated. F-unlisted. Similar to Delm-788, but date unlisted. Struck from the silver dies of Delm-1014. Milled edge. Obverse: armed knight galloping right, arms of Holland below MO:NO:ARG:CON/FOE:BELG:PRO:HOL\* (arms of Amsterdam). Reverse: arms of the United Netherlands, crowned CONCORDIA RES PARVA CRES CUNT. Of exceptional importance, a magnificent specimen. (Est. 12,000-15,000)

- 436 West Friesland. Ducat, 1730. 3.47 grams. Choice About Uncirculated. Struck for the United East Indies Company, from the silver doitt dies. Very rare. Obverse: crowned arms; reverse: VOC in ligature, date below. (Est. 500-700)

## Very Rare 6 Ducats, 1687



- 437 Zeeland. 6 Ducats, 1687. 20.74 grams. Uncirculated with attractive and very pleasing older toning. Reflective surfaces. F unlisted, Delm-894. Obverse: arms of the municipalities of the province of Zeeland, MO:NO:AUR:ORDIN:ZEELANDIA:1687; reverse: armed knight standing left, arms of Zeeland before, •LUCTOR.ET.EMERGO. One of the most pleasing pieces in the collection. (Est. 7,000-10,000)



## Kingdom of Holland



- 438 **Louis Napoleon (1806-1810). 2 Ducats, 1808. Uncirculated**, with reflective surfaces. Flan slightly wavy. F-5, KM-27. Obverse: knight standing right, armed, date flanking; reverse: ethnic within a tablet. (Est. 950-1,000)

## 20 Gulden, 1850



- 444 **William III. Pattern 20 Gulden, 1850. Proof.** F-16, KM-Pn3. Obverse: bust left of William III; reverse: crowned arms within a wreath. Very rare. Types as adopted for the low mintage 1851 and 1853 strikes. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

## Kingdom of the Netherlands

- 439 **William I (1813-1840). 5 Gulden, 1826-B. Very Fine.** F-10, KM-60. obverse: bust left of William I; reverse: crowned arms, denomination flanking. (Est. 250-300)
- 440 **William I. 10 Gulden, 1828-B. Choice About Uncirculated**, lustrous. F-8, KM-56. Types as the preceding. (Est. 400-500)



- 441 **William I. 10 Gulden, 1840 Lys. Uncirculated**, highly lustrous. F-7, KM-56. Types as the preceding. (Est. 500-600)

## 10 Gulden, 1842



- 442 **William II. (1840-1849). 10 Gulden, 1842. Uncirculated**, lustrous and highly attractive. F-11, KM-71. Obverse: bust right of William II; reverse: crowned arms, denomination flanking. Rare, only 860 pieces struck. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

## 20 Gulden, 1848

- 443 **William II. 20 Gulden, 1848. About Uncirculated**, lustrous, with highly reflective surfaces. F-13, KM-79. Obverse: bust right of William II; reverse: crowned arms within a wreath. Rare, only 50 pieces struck. (Est. 3,500-4,500)

## Paraguay

### 1867 Pattern 4 Pesos



- 445 **Pattern 4 Pesos, 1867. About Very Fine.** F-1, KM-Pn12. Rare. Obverse: lion seated before spear, liberty cap above, denomination below; reverse: Justice enthroned, olive and palm branches flanking, date below. From dies by Bouvet. (Est. 7,000-9,000)

## Peru

### South Peru



- 446 **Republic. 8 Escudos, 1838-MS. Cuzco. About Uncirculated**, lustrous and well struck. Partially reflective surfaces. F-92, KM-171.2. Obverse: rising sun above crossed flags, ethnic, mint, and date below; reverse: Incan gateway, volcano, ship in background, legend within a wreath, denomination below. Very attractive. (Est. 1,500-2,000)





- 447 Republic. 8 Escudos, 1838-MS. Cuzco. Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated. F-92, KM-171.2. Types as the preceding. A second example. (Est. 1,250-1,750)

## Cuzco Medal, 1825



- 448 Cuzco gold medal, 1825. 41.63 grams. 42mm. Choice About Uncirculated, with highly reflective surfaces. Well struck and extremely attractive. Fonrobert-9205. Obverse: military bust right of Simon Bolivar SIMON BOLIVAR LIBr.d(e)COLOMB. Y DEL PERU; reverse: ruined Incan palace, tumbled columns below, mourning Indian in the foreground, sun rising to left, EL CUZCO A SU LIBERTADOR around, date below. Reeded edge. Very rare. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Peru, first marched to Quito in 1821. At the battle of Junin (August 6, 1824), his forces defeated those of the Spanish; together with Sucre's victory at Ayacucho, later in 1824, these two victories effectively freed Peru from Spain. Created President of Peru (1824-1827), Bolivar created a new republic in Upper Peru, which he named Bolivia.

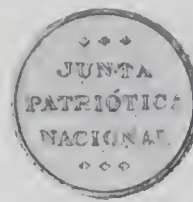
## Lima Proclamation, 1826



- 449 Lima proclamation medal, 1826. 27 grams. 34.7mm. Nearly Extremely Fine. Fonrobert-9018. Obverse: arms of the Republic of Peru, victory wreath above PRECIDENCIA VITALICIA DEL LIBERTADOR SIMON BOLIVAR; reverse: within a wreath of palm and olive branches, the open constitution, mint name below SOLEMNEMte. JURADA EN 9. D(e) DICbre. D(e) 1926. Ornamented edge. Very rare. (Est. 7,000-8,000)

Listed by Fonrobert as a silver piece, 1/4 of a peso (=6 reales). As this piece is exactly the weight of an 8 escudos of the time, it is possible that the original striking was meant to be in gold, and that the silver pieces are off metal and underweight.

## Republic



- 450 Recapture of El Morro, 29 July, 1925. 4.0 grams. 19.1mm. Extremely Fine. Plain edge. Struck by the National Patriotic Junta, for the recovery of the coastal province of Tacna under President Augusto Leguia. Plain edge. (Est. 250-350)



- 451 400 Soles, 1976. Lima. Uncirculated, with highly reflective surfaces. Commemorative issue, very rare. Obverse: arms of Peru BANCO CENTRAL DE RESERVA DEL PERU 9 DECIMOS FINO 1976; reverse: scene of the monument to the Battle of Ayacucho. Struck for the sesquicentennial of the Battle of Ayacucho, apparently a private mintage endeavor. (Est. 2,500-3,000)

On December 9, 1824, on the plain of Ayacucho, General Sucre decisively defeated the Spanish Viceroy La Serna. This victory, together with Bolivar's at Junin, gained Peru her independence.

## Poland

### 7 Ducats of Vladislaus IV



- 452 Vladislaus IV (1632-1648). Medalllic 7 Ducats, n.d. 23.50 grams. About Extremely Fine. F-unlisted, HC-1882 (5 ducats) similar, Dav-4328 similar. Obverse: bust right of Vladislaus IV, wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece VLADISLAUS III D.G.REX POL.:DUX LITV:RUSS; reverse: crowned arms, order of the golden fleece around PRUS:MAS:SAM:LIU:NECNON SVE: GOT:VAND:HAERED:REX. (Est. 7,000-9,000)

On his accession to the Polish throne in 1632, Vladislaus IV began a two-year war with the Russian Michael Romanoff. By the Treaty of Polianov, Vladislaus IV renounced his claim to the Russian crown in return for the cession of Smolensk and its surrounding territories.





- 453 Stanislaus Augustus (1764-1795). 3 Ducats, 1794. Very Fine. F-27, C-73. Obverse: bust right of Stanislaus Augustus; reverse: crowned arms within a wreath, denomination and date above and below. (Est. 1,700-2,000)

## Danzig

### Exceptionally Rare 20 Ducats, 1614



- 454 Sigismund III of Poland (1587-1632). 20 Ducats, 1614. 69.74 grams. Choice Very Fine. F-unlisted, HC-1308 (10 ducats). From dies by Samuel Ammon, dated 1615 obverse, 1614 reverse. Obverse: crowned bust right of Sigismund III, wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece SIGISMVNDVS•III•D:G:REX POLON: ET•SVEC:MAG:DUX:LIT:RVS:PRVSSIAE; reverse: arms of the city of Danzig EX•AVRO•SOLIDO•REGIA•CIVITAS•GEDANENSIS•F:F:. Possibly once mounted. Of the highest rarity, possibly unique. (Est. 10,000-15,000)

Massive pieces such as this were donatives to the King of Poland from Danzig, as tokens of fidelity. No 20 ducat-size piece is listed in the catalogue of the Hutten-Czapski Collection. As the Hutton-Czapski catalogue notes, because of the excellence of the detail of these massive multiples, they are rarely found well conserved.



- 455 Vladislaus IV. Ducat, 1636. About Uncirculated, planchet wavy.

F-16, similar. Obverse: crowned bust right of Vladislaus IV; reverse: arms of the city of Danzig. (Est. 400-500)



- 456 Vladislaus IV. 2 Ducats, 1642. Extremely Fine. F-unlisted (types of F-16 through 21). Obverse: crowned bust right of Vladislaus IV; reverse: distant view of the city of Danzig. (Est. 1,000-1,200)

## Grand Duchy of Lithuania

### 10 Ducats, 1622



- 457 Sigismund III (1587-1632). 10 Ducats, 1622. 34.82 grams. Choice Extremely Fine, highly attractive. Once mounted, without serious effect. F-4, HC-5793, KM-28. Obverse: crowned bust of Sigismund III, wearing the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece SIG:III•DG:REX•PO:MA:D:LITua; reverse: crowned arms, surrounded by the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece RVS:PRVS:SAM:MAS:LIVo:NEC•NON:SVE:GOT:V:HAE:Rex 1622. (Est. 10,000-15,000)

Sigismund III, Vasa, by right of his father was crowned King of Sweden in 1594, seven years after his coronation as King of Poland. The continuous struggles with his chancellor, Jan Zamojski, led to his loss of the Swedish crown to his uncle in 1598. At the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War Sigismund III joined the Catholic emperor against the Protestant states.

## Thorn



- 458 John Casimir (1648-1668). 3 Ducats, 1655. 10.41 grams. Choice About Uncirculated, highly attractive. Well struck. F-55. Obverse: crowned bust right of John Casimir IOAN:CAS:D:G:REX POL:ET SVE:M:D:L:R:P:; reverse: aerial perspective view of the city of Thorn EX•AVRO•SOLIDO•CIVIT:THORUNENSIS:FIERI:F:. A few



planchet waves, which do not effect the desirability of the piece.  
(Est. 2,500-3,500)

John II Casimir was trained as a Jesuit priest, becoming a cardinal in 1640. Upon his assumption of the Polish throne in 1648, he was absolved of his vows by the Pope, to gain the Papacy a northern ally. He resigned the throne in 1668, retiring to France as the abbé of Saint-Germain.



- 459 John Casimir. 3 Ducats, 1659. 10.41 grams. About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-56. Obverse: crowned bust right of John Casimir IOAN. CAS.D.G.REX.POLON.&SVE.M.D.L.R.P.; reverse: aerial perspective view of the city of Thorn, highly detailed EXAVRO.SOLIDO.CIVIT.THORUNENS:FIERIF:. A very attractive example. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

## Portugal



- 460 Michael I (1828-1834). 4 Escudos, or Peca, 1830. About Uncirculated. F-117, C-98a. Obverse: draped and laureate bust right of Michael I; reverse: crowned arms of Portugal. Scarce two-year type. Only 2,274 pieces struck. A fully lustrous specimen. (Est. 1,500-1,750)



- 461 Michael I. 4 Escudos, or Peca, 1831. About Uncirculated, lustrous, with attractive reverse toning. F-117, C-98a. Types as the preceding. Scarce, two-year type, only 1,618 pieces struck. According to the coinage law of 1826, the denomination was also officially rated at 7,500 reis. (Est. 2,000-2,500)

## 4 Escudos, 1833



- 462 Maria II (1834-1853). 4 Escudos, 1833. About Uncirculated, well struck and lustrous. F-119, C-112. Obverse: bust left of Maria II, hair upswept; reverse: crowned arms of Portugal. Scarce one-year type. (Est. 3,500-4,500)

- 463 Maria II. 4 Escudos, 1834. About Uncirculated. F-120, C-112a. Obverse: bust left of Maria II; reverse: crowned Portuguese arms. Scarce two-year type, this being the most readily obtainable date. Highly reflective surfaces, with just a few scattered handling marks. (Est. 1,200-1,500)



- 464 Maria II. 4 Escudos, 1835. Extremely Fine, lustrous and with pleasant light toning. F-120, C-112b. Types as the preceding. Scarce one-year type, with slightly modified bust and obverse legend. (Est. 1,200-1,500)

- 465 Maria II. 1,000 Reis, 1851. Extremely Fine. F-123, KM-109. Obverse: older bust left; reverse: crowned and canopied Portuguese arms. (Est. 125-200)

## Romania



- 466 Carol I (Prince, 1866-1881). 20 Lei, 1870-C. Extremely Fine. F-2, KM-7. Obverse: bust of Carol I, left; reverse: denomination and date within a wreath. Lustrous. 5,000 pieces struck. (Est. 800-1,000)

- 467 Carol I (King, 1881-1914). 20 Lei, 1906. About Uncirculated, a few small marks near the date. Obverse: bust of Carol I, left, regnal dates below; reverse: bust left of Carol I, date below. (Est. 200-300)

- 468 Carol II (1930-1940). Medallion 20 Lei, 1940. Lustrous About Uncirculated, a few light marks. F-18, KM-M4. Obverse: bust right of Carol II; reverse: crowned royal cipher, denomination below. Struck as a commemorative for the 10th year of the reign. (Est. 350-450)



# Russia

## Pleasing Novodel 7 Ducats, 1702



- 469 **Peter the Great (1689-1725). Novodel 7 Ducats, or Chervonetz, 1702.** 20.87 grams. Uncirculated. F-67, Sev-6. Dated January 10, 1702. Obverse: laureate bust right of Tsar Peter the Great, Cyrillic inscription around; reverse: crowned double-headed imperial eagle, Cyrillic inscription around. Plain edge. Possibly once mounted. Very rare. (Est. 9,000-11,000)

Modern Russian coinage dates from Peter the Great's reign. According to Severin, large gold pieces such as this were struck as reward medals for merit, distributed to military officers and court officials. Although, obviously, they had intrinsic value, and therefore, currency value, these are not part of the regular coinage of the reign.



- 470 **Peter the Great. Ducat, 1703.** Very Fine. F-73, KM-107. Obverse: bust right of Peter the Great, laureate, Cyrillic inscription around; reverse: arms upon a crowned double-headed eagle, Cyrillic inscription around, date in Slavic numerals below. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

## Rare Ducat, 1738

- 471 **Anna (1730-1740). Ducat, 1738.** Extremely Fine. F-90, KM-201. Obverse: bust right of Tsarina Anna, Cyrillic inscription around; reverse: crowned armorial double-headed eagle, Cyrillic inscription below, date above. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

## Rare Ducat, 1739

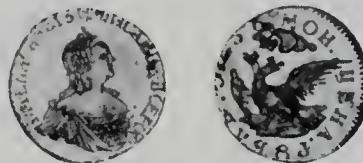


- 472 **Anna. Ducat, 1739.** Very Fine. F-90, sim.; Sev-134. Types as the preceding, but with broader bust on the obverse. Rare. (Est. 900-1,100)



- 473 **Elizabeth (1741-1762). Ducat, 1742.** Choice Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-97, Cr-30.1. Obverse: small bust right of Tsarina Elizabeth; reverse: usual imperial type, armorial double eagle with Cyrillic inscription below and date above. Struck over a 1738 ducat of Tsarina Anna. (Est. 1,000-1,200)

## Very Rare Rouble, 1756



- 474 **Elizabeth. Gold Rouble, 1756. Proof.** F-103, var.; Sev-200. Obverse scratched. Obverse: bust right of Tsarina Elizabeth; reverse: imperial eagle standing left, receiving crown from clouds above, Cyrillic inscription and date around. Ornamented edge. Very rare, this issue was not placed into circulation. (Est. 700-900)

## Very Rare Rouble, 1756

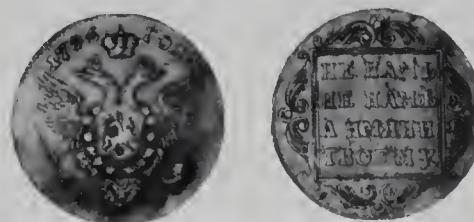


- 475 **Elizabeth. Rouble, 1756. Proof.** F-unlisted, Sev-202. Obverse: type close to preceding; reverse: crowned imperial initials, in ligature, Cyrillic inscription and date around. Ornamented edge. Probably a pattern issue, as this was not released for general circulation. (Est. 1,200-1,500)



- 476 **Catherine II, the Great (1762-1796). Ducat, 1762.** Very Fine. F-120. Obverse: imperial crown upon rays of glory emanating from the All-Seeing Eye above; reverse: crowned inscription in Cyrillic in seven lines. Ornamented edge. Struck on the occasion of Catherine's coronation as Tsarina. (Est. 450-600)

## Very Rare Ducat, 1796

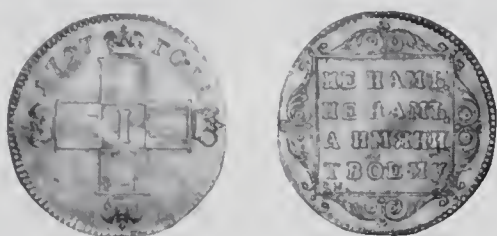


- 477 **Paul I (1796-1801). Ducat, 1796.** Very Fine. F-127, Cr-102. Obverse: crowned armorial double-headed imperial eagle, date above; reverse: Cyrillic inscription in four lines upon a tablet. Ornamented edge. Very rare. (Est. 2,000-2,250)

The career of Paul I is strangely similar to that of his father, Peter III. Both succeeded to the throne following the deaths of tsarinas, Peter succeeding Elizabeth Petrovna and Paul succeeding Catherine the Great. Both were despots in the traditional sense of the



word, who cared more for their armies than for their people, to a larger degree than was common even at the time. Both were mentally unbalanced, and both were assassinated



- 478 **Paul I. Ducat, 1797.** Choice Very Fine. F-126, Sev-363. Obverse: crowned Cyrillic initials P arranged in a cruciform fashion, date above; reverse: Cyrillic inscription in four lines upon a tablet. Very rare, as are most gold coins of Paul I's short reign. (Est. 600-800)

## Outstanding 5 Roubles, 1800



- 479 **Paul I. 5 Roubles, 1800. Proof.** F-125, Cr-104.1. Obverse: crowned Cyrillic initial P, numeral 5 in the angles repeated four times, Cyrillic inscription and date around; reverse: Cyrillic inscription in four lines upon a tablet. Mintmaster Alexei Ivanov of St. Petersburg (1801-1803). Clearly double struck, doubtless to bring up as much detail as possible. Highly reflective surfaces. Very rare, and in exceptional condition for the issue. (Est. 2,500-3,000)

## Very Rare 10 Roubles, 1809



- 480 **Alexander I (1801-1825). 10 Roubles, 1809. Proof.** F-129, types of Sev-375, 381, Mikhailovitch-4. Obverse: crowned arms arranged in cruciform fashion, composed of the arms of Russia, Siberia, Astrakhan, and Kazan, Cyrillic inscription and date around; reverse: crowned four line Cyrillic inscription within a wreath of oak and olive leaves. St. Petersburg Mint, Christoph Leo mintmaster. Ornamented edge. Very rare. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

- 481 **Alexander I. 5 Roubles, 1828.** Fine/Very Fine. Obverse: crowned imperial eagle, Cyrillic inscription above, date below; reverse: Cyrillic inscription in four lines within a wreath of oak and olive leaves. (Est. 200-250)

## Pattern 10 Roubles, 1836



- 482 **Nicholas I (1825-1855). Pattern 10 Roubles, 1836. Proof.** F-136. Obverse: conjoined busts left of Tsar Nicholas I and his tsarina; reverse: denomination and date in the center, Cyrillic inscription around. Plain edge. Very rare, just 36 pieces struck. St. Petersburg Mint. A few light hairlines. Surfaces fully prooflike, devices frosty. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

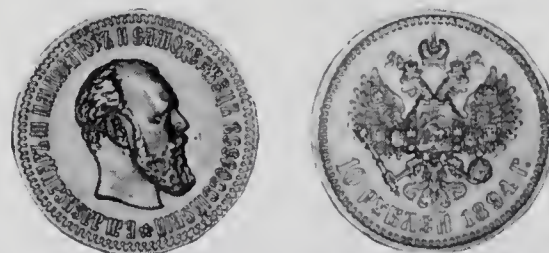
## 25 Roubles, 1876



- 483 **Alexander II (1855-1881). 25 Roubles, 1876. Proof.** F-145, Y-27. Obverse: ornate crowned imperial eagle; reverse: denomination and date in the center, Cyrillic inscription around. Light hairlines. Ornamented edge. Very rare, only 100 pieces struck in all, none of which were released for circulation. Quite possibly a pattern, or a donative. (Est. 10,000-15,000)

- 484 **Alexander III (1881-1894). 5 Roubles, 1883.** About Uncirculated. F-148; **Nicholas I (1825-1855). 5 Roubles, 1852.** Extremely Fine. Warsaw Mint. F-139, Cr-175.3. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est. 275-350)

- 485 **Alexander III. 5 Roubles, 1890.** Extremely Fine, cleaned. F-151; **Nicholas II (1894-1917). 7½ Roubles, 1897.** Very Fine. F-160. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est. 225-350)



- 486 **Alexander III. 10 Roubles, 1894.** Extremely Fine. F-150, Y-A42. Obverse: bust of Tsar Alexander III, right, Cyrillic inscription around; reverse: crowned imperial eagle, denomination and date below. (Est. 350-500)

- 487 **Nicholas II. 7½ Roubles, 1897.** Extremely Fine. F-160; **15 Roubles, 1897.** Extremely Fine. F-159; **U.S.S.R. 1 Chervonetz, 1923.** About Uncirculated. F-163. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est. 450-600)



## Saudi Arabia

- 488 Kingdom. 4 Saudi Pounds, n.d. Extremely Fine. F-107. Obverse: weight and fineness impressed in three lines; reverse: American eagle, struck at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. Reeded edge. (Est. 550-700)

## Serbia

- 489 Milan Obrenovich IV (1868-1889). 20 Dinars, 1882. Extremely Fine. F-4, Y-12. Obverse: bust right of Milan Obrenovich IV; reverse: crowned denomination and date within an oak and olive wreath. (Est. 225-350)

## South Africa

### Very Rare 1 Pond, 1874



- 490 South African Republic. 1 Pond, 1874. Extremely Fine. F-1, KM-1.2. Obverse: bust left of Thomas François Burgers, with fine beard, date below; reverse: arms of the South African Republic. Reeded edge. Rare, only 695 struck with this obverse die. (Est. 7,000-9,000)

## Sweden

### Very Rare 2 Rosenobles of John III



- 491 John III (1568-1592). 2 Rosenobles, or 5 Ducats, n.d. About Uncirculated, lustrous. A lovely and special piece. F-4, Ahlström-4. 15.16 grams. Obverse: crowned half-length bust right of John III, sword over right shoulder, bearing orb in left hand, IOH:D:G SVE•REX• around, surrounded by a peripheral armorial ranking; reverse: crowned arms of Sweden and Finland +BENE+FACIENDO+NEMINEM TIMEMVS+//+DEVVS\*PROTECTOR\*NOSTER\*. Very rare, according to Ahlström fewer than 10 specimens known in private collections. An outstanding example of the die engraver's skill. (Est. 25,000-35,000)

John III, second son of Gustavus Vasa and founder of the Jagello dynasty, succeeded to the Duchy of Finland in 1556. Five years prior to his accession as King of Sweden, he was seized and imprisoned by his brother King Erik XIV, and languished in captivity for four years, until 1567. Together with his brother Charles (who later became Charles IX), John III entered into a conspiracy against Erik, leading to the latter's deposition in 1569. Between 1574 and 1575 John III conducted a number of synods on the topic of religious preference, and three years later converted to Roman Catholicism. The following six years, until 1584, saw his fruitless attempts to introduce and firmly establish Roman Catholicism in Sweden. His marriage in 1561 to Catherine Jagello, sister of the King of Poland, resulted in the birth of their son Sigismund Vasa, who in 1587 was crowned Sigismund III, King of Poland.

### Rare 2 Ducats, 1719



- 492 Ulrica Eleonora (1719-1720). 2 Ducats, 1719. Extremely Fine. F-36. Obverse: bust right of Ulrica Eleonora, Queen of Sweden; reverse: crowned arms, date flanking. Rare. (Est. 3,000-4,000)



- 493 Frederick I (1720-1751). Ducat, 1744. Extremely Fine. F-41. Obverse: bust right of Frederick, King of Sweden; reverse: crowned arms, date flanking, motto above. (Est. 700-900)



## Rare Ducat, 1827/6



- 494 Charles XIV (1818-1844). Ducat, 1827/6. Uncirculated, lustrous. F-61, Cr-150. Obverse: bust right of Charles XIV, King of Sweden; reverse: crowned arms within a collar, date below. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 495 Charles XIV. 2 Ducats, 1837. Choice About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-63, Cr-152. Types as the preceding. (Est. 750-1,000)



- 496 Charles XIV. Ducat, 1841. Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-64, Cr-151. Types as the preceding. Attractive. (Est. 600-750)



- 497 Oscar I (1844-1859). Ducat, 1848. Choice About Uncirculated, highly lustrous and attractive. F-67, Cr-198a. Obverse: bust right of Oscar I, King of Sweden; reverse: crowned, canopied arms, date below. (Est. 450-600)

## 4 Ducats, 1850



- 498 Oscar I. 4 Ducats, 1850. Very Fine, toned. F-65, Cr-200. Obverse: bust right of Oscar I, King of Sweden; reverse: crowned, canopied arms, date below. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 499 Charles XV (1859-1872). Ducat, 1862. Uncirculated, lustrous and attractive. A few darker toning spots. F-68, Cr-B10. Types as the preceding. (Est. 450-600)
- 500 Charles XV. 1 Carolin or 10 Francs, 1868. About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-69, YA10. Obverse: bust right of Charles XV, King of Sweden; reverse: crowned arms, denomination and date around and below. (Est. 275-350)

# Switzerland

## Basel

### City View 6 Ducats, 1741



- 501 6 Ducats, 1741. 19.50 grams. Extremely Fine, once brooch mounted. 19.50 grams. Fields tooled. Gold abschlag from the half thaler dies. F-63, DT-756. Obverse: view of the city of Basel from the East, along Rhine River, arms of the eight city bailiffs above, date below; reverse: Basilisk presenting the arms of Basel \*DOMINE CONSERVA NOS IN PACE. Plain edge. Rare. (Est. 5,000-7,000)

### Duplone, 1795



- 502 Duplone, 1795. Choice Uncirculated, lustrous and with semi-reflective surfaces. F-73, DT-736. Obverse: arms of Basel RESPUBLICA BASILIENSIS around, date below; reverse: oak wreath, DOMINE/CONSERVA/NOS/IN PACE in the center. Grippled edge. (Est. 2,500-3,500)



## Bern

## Rare 4 Ducats of Bern



- 503 4 Ducats, n.d. (circa 1710). **Choice Uncirculated**, highly lustrous and with reflective surfaces. Attractive reverse toning. 13.84 grams. F-143 (but without denomination mark), DT-463. Obverse: crowned arms of Bern, supported by lion and bear \*MONETA REIPUBLICAE BERNENSIS around; reverse: a man and woman clasping hands above an altar, sun and victory wreath above BENEDICTVS SIT IEHOVA DEVS/\* inscribed on the altar. Plain edge. Rare. (Est. 7,000-8,000)

## Very Rare 4 Ducats of Bern



- 504 4 Ducats, n.d. (circa 1775). **Choice Uncirculated**, with prooflike surfaces. 13.81 grams. Sharply struck, lightly toned. F-136, DT-464. Obverse: crowned arms of the city of Bern within an oval cartouche MON•REIP• BERNENSIS; reverse: within an ornate outline BENE:/DICTUS SIT/IEHOVA/DEUS. Very rare. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

## Rare 6 Ducats of Bern



- 505 6 Ducats, n.d. (circa 1775). **Uncirculated**, with prooflike surfaces. Sharply struck, lightly toned. An attractive example of this rarity. 20.83 grams. F-135, DT-464. Once mounted, but no significant damage to the piece. Types as the preceding, but an example of the somewhat more available 6 ducats, in this case. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

## Extremely Rare 4 Ducats of Bern



- 506 4 Ducats, n.d. (circa 1750). **About Uncirculated**, lustrous. F-145, DT-469. Obverse: crowned arms of Bern MONETA AUREA REIPUBLICAE BERNENSIS.; reverse: a man and woman reaching across an altar, clasp hands, sun and victory wreath above, inscribed on the altar BENEDICTVS SIT IEHOVA DEVS/\* Extremely rare. (Est. 6,000-8,000)

## Extremely Rare 8 Ducats of Bern



- 507 8 Ducats, n.d. (circa 1750). **Uncirculated**, prooflike. An exceptional specimen of this extreme rarity. 27.44 grams. F-139, DT-463 (but this denomination not recorded there). Obverse: crowned arms of Bern, supported by a bear and lion \*MONETA REIPUBLICAE BERNENSIS; reverse: a man and woman reaching across an altar, hands clasped, sun and victory wreath above, inscribed upon the altar BENEDICTVS SIT IEHOVA DEVS/\* Plain edge. From the same obverse die as the specimen pictured under DT-463. Small toning spot on the altar. Extremely rare. (Est. 12,000-14,000)

## 2 Ducats, 1789



- 508 2 Ducats, 1789. **Extremely Fine**, with reflective surfaces. F-158, DT-482. Obverse: crowned arms REPUBLICA BERNENSIS.; reverse: BENE/DICTUS SIT IEHOVA/DEUS/1789 within an oval band, 2•DUC. below. Grippled edge. (Est. 4,000-5,000)





- 509 Double Duplone, 1793. Extremely Fine, surfaces tooled. F-168, DT-499. Obverse: crowned arms of Bern within an oval cartouche *RESPUBLICA BERNENSIS*; reverse: within an oak wreath *DEUS PROVIDEBIT/1793*. Ornamented edge. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

### Double Duplone, 1794



- 510 Double Duplone, 1794. Choice About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-168, DT-499. Types as the preceding, save for the date. An exceptional example. (Est. 2,000-2,500)

### Double Duplone, 1796



- 511 Double Duplone, 1796. Choice Extremely Fine, lustrous. Some reflectivity to the surfaces. F-172, DT-503. Obverse: crowned arms upon a shield *RESPUBLICA BERNENSIS*; reverse: soldier standing left, bearing halberd in right hand and fasces in left *DEUS PROVIDEBIT* around, date below exergual line. Ornamented edge. A lovely example. (Est. 2,500-3,000)

### Extremely Rare 6 Ducats, 1796



- 512 6 Ducats, 1796. Uncirculated, with exceptionally bright prooflike surfaces. Sharply struck. 20.72 grams. F-163, DT-468. Obverse: crowned arms of Bern *RESPUBLICA BERNENSIS* around; reverse: denomination and date within an olive wreath, *BENEDICTUS SIT IEHOVA DEUS* around. Ornamented edge. Extremely rare. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

### 8 Ducats, 1797



- 513 8 Ducats, 1797. Uncirculated, with prooflike surfaces. Sharply struck. Gold abschlag from the half thaler dies. 27.51 grams. F-171, DT-511. Obverse: crowned arms of the Republic of Bern *RESPUBLICA BERNENSIS* around; reverse: soldier standing left, bearing a two-handed sword in his right hand, point reversed, *DOMINUS PROVIDEBIT* around, date below. Ornamented edge. Extremely rare. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

### Second 8 Ducats, 1797



- 514 8 Ducats, 1797. About Uncirculated, lustrous. A second example of the gold abschlag from the half thaler dies of 1797. F-171, DT-511. Types as the preceding. Extremely rare. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

## Geneva

### 20 Francs, 1848



- 515 20 Francs, 1848. Uncirculated, lustrous. F-231, Cr-75. Obverse: arms of the Canton of Geneva; reverse: denomination date and ethnic. Very scarce, only 3,421 pieces struck. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



## Lüzern

## Rare 5 Ducats, 1741



- 516 5 Ducats, 1741. Choice About Uncirculated. Lustrous, particularly the obverse. 17.11 grams. F-269, DT-534. Obverse: within an ornate cartouche, DUCATUS/REIPUBLICAE/LUCERNEN/SIS/1741; reverse: crowned arms supported by two Wildmen. Gripped edge. Rare. (Est. 8,000-12,000)

## 12 Münzgülden, 1794



- 517 12 Münzgülden, 1794. Extremely Fine, with reflective surfaces, F-275, DT-541. Obverse: crowned arms of the Republic of Lüzern RESPUBLICA LVCERNENSIS.; reverse: denomination and date within an olive wreath. Gripped edge. Very scarce. (Est. 2,000-2,400)

## 24 Münzgülden, 1794



- 518 24 Münzgülden, 1794. Extremely Fine, with reflective surfaces. Attractively toned. A rather satisfying piece. F-274, DT-540. Obverse: crowned arms of Lüzern RESPUBLICA LVCERNENSIS around; reverse: denomination and date within an olive wreath. Ornamented edge. Scarce. (Est. 7,000-9,000)

## Neuchatel

## Rare 2 Pistoles, 1694



- 519 Maria (1694-1707). 2 Pistoles, 1694. Extremely Fine, lustrous. Lightly toned. 13.41 grams. F-289. Obverse: cloaked bust right of Maria de Longueville MARIA•DG•PR•SVP•NOVICASTRI.; reverse: crowned arms of Neuchatel •OCVLI•DOMINI•SVPER•IVSTOS •1694. Plain edge. Very rare. (Est. 15,000-17,000)

The Canton of Neuchatel, located in the Jura Mountains, became an independent principality in 1034. For two centuries, from 1504 to 1707, the French family of de Longueville administered the Canton's affairs. In 1707 the principality passed to Prussia, under whose control it remained until the Napoleonic era. Following Napoleon's defeat in 1814, Neuchatel reverted to Prussia, but the following year joined the Swiss confederation with a monarchical government (which was supplanted in 1848).

## Helvetian Republic

## Rare 32 Franken, 1800



- 520 Helvetian Republic. 32 Franken, 1800. Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-246, KM-13. Obverse: soldier standing right, bearing standard in right hand HELVETISCHE REPUBLIK around; reverse: denomination and date within an oak bedecked wreath. Ornamented edge. Once lightly cleaned. Rare. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

Established by Napoleon's forces in 1798, the Helvetian Republic did not outlast the fall of the revolutionary armies. Under the terms of the Congress of Vienna, 1815, Swiss independence was recognized and its neutrality guaranteed.

## Swiss Confederation

## Pattern 20 Francs, 1871



- 521 Pattern 20 Francs, 1871. Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-2, KM-Pn9. 6.45 grams. Obverse: bust left of Helvetia, by Du Russel within a border of stars, date below; reverse: arms of the Swiss Confederation, ethnic above and denomination below. Reeded edge. Very rare. (Est. 10,000-12,000)



## 100 Francs, 1925



- 522 100 Francs, 1925. Uncirculated, lustrous. F-8, KM-39. Obverse: bust left of Helvetia, mountains behind, by F. Landry; reverse: denomination and date, Swiss cross above and wreath below. Lettered edge. Very scarce, 5,000 pieces struck. (Est. 7,000-9,000)

# Transylvania

## Unique Gabriel Bethlen Medal



- 523 Gabriel Bethlen (1613-1629). Cast gold medal of 9 ducats, n.d. Very Fine. 30.76 grams. F-unlisted, **unique**. Obverse: bust right of Gabriel Bethlen, wearing plumed cap in the Turkish style GABRIEL•D.G•REGNORVM•HVNGARIAE: reverse: crowned five part arms TRANSYLV:PRINCEPS. AC.SICVLORVM•COM: rims nicked. Possibly struck on the occasion of one of the two times Gabriel Bethlen was proclaimed King of Hungary. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

The diversity of types and widespread availability of the multiple ducat strikes of the Transylvanian princes of the 17th century is to be ascribed, partially, to the settled conditions in the principality following the peace of Vienna (1606) and the Treaty of Zsitvatorök (1606). The peace of Vienna insured political autonomy for the region, as well as recognition of an independent sovereign principedom under the then prince Steven Bocskay. The Treaty of Zsitvatorök brought 20 years of peace to the region, which had been until then a marching ground for both the royal Hungarian and Turkish armies.

## Attractive Gabriel Bethlen 10 Ducats



- 524 Gabriel Bethlen. 10 Ducats, 1616. Extremely Fine, with attractive and well struck detail. 34.67 grams. F-185. Obverse: bust left of Gabriel Bethlen, GAB:BETLEN D:G:P:TRAN:PART:REG:HVND:DO:ETSI:CO:; reverse: arm emerging from clouds right, bearing a sword upon which is impaled the royal crown DNS:ILLVM:MEA ET SALVS MEA QVEM TIMEBO. 1616., above the divine arm •CONSILIO•FIRMATA DEI• rare. (Est. 6,000-8,000)

Gabriel Bethlen was one of the two foremost princes of Transylvania of the 17th century. Twice proclaimed King of Hungary, in 1621 he obtained for the Protestants of the principality a confirmation of the Treaty of Vienna negotiated earlier, as well as seven additional counties in northern Hungary. His efforts to preserve the sovereignty and independence of the principality won him a foreign reputation as a champion of the Protestant cause.

## Second 10 Ducats of Gabriel Bethlen



- 525 Gabriel Bethlen. 10 Ducats, 1616. Choice Very Fine. 34.66 grams. Once mounted, without significant damage. F-185. Types identical to those of the piece in the preceding lot. (Est. 5,000-7,000)



## 10 Ducats of George Rakoczi I



- 526 George Rakoczi I (1630-1648). 10 Ducats, 1631. Very Fine. 34.93 grams. F-202. Obverse: half length, armored figure of George Rakoczi I right, sceptre over right shoulder GEORG:RAKOCZI:D:G:PR:TR:PAR:REX:HVND:DO:ET:SIC:COM.; reverse: inscription in six lines on a tablet \*SOLI\*DEO\*GLORIA\*ANNO\*DOM:1631. Double struck at the base of the obverse, rendering the legend there indistinct. Slightly bent. (Est. 4,000-6,000)

George Rakoczi I was the second of the two most important Transylvanian princes of the 17th century. The recognition and confirmation of the articles of the Peace of Vienna (1606) by the emperor at Linz, in 1645, was perhaps his most notable achievement. Not only was the emperor forced to recognize the rights of Hungarian and Transylvanian Protestantism, but over 100 churches were restored to the Protestants, and Rakoczi's sway over northern Hungarian counties was also recognized. It has been noted that Transylvanian independence owes much to the fact that the emperor was embroiled in the larger affairs of the Thirty Years' War, and while his attention was diverted local autonomy flourished in Transylvania.

## Attractive 10 Ducats of Michael Apafi



- 528 Michael Apafi. 10 Ducats, 1671. About Uncirculated, lustrous. 34.19 grams. F-242. Obverse: type very similar to the preceding MICHAEL:APAFI:D:G:PRIN:TRAN; reverse: crowned complex arms PAR:REG:HVND:DOM:ET:SIC:CO:1671. Rare.

(Est. 7,000-9,000)

Michael Apafi's long reign, which opened with Transylvania as a feudatory kingdom under Turkish dominion, ended in much the same way despite the temporary high water mark of Christian resistance against Turkish dominion in Hungary, the renowned siege of Vienna (July 14-September 12, 1683). Despite the Christian victories at Buda (1686), Belgrade (1688), and the recovery of Bosnia (1689), on the death of Apafi in 1690 the Vizier Mustafa placed Tököli on the throne of Transylvania.

## 9 Ducats of Michael Apafi



- 527 Michael Apafi (1661-1690). 9 Ducats, 1662. About Uncirculated, lightly cleaned. 31.77 grams. F-242 var, different titulature and arms. Obverse: half length figure right of Michael Apafi, sceptre over right shoulder \*MICHA:APAFI:D:G:PR:TR.; reverse: crowned, complex arms \*PAR:REG:HVND:DO:ET:SI:COMES:1662, rare.

(Est. 8,000-10,000)

Between the death of George Rakoczi I in 1648 and the accession of Michael Apafi in 1661, no fewer than four separate princes held sway over Transylvanian affairs, three of whom died violently. The internal dissention played into the hands of the Turks of Constantinople. George Rakoczi II's failure to take the Polish throne angered the Turkish Vizier Mohammed Kuprili, who had forbidden him to enter into Polish affairs. With George Rakoczi II's failure and obvious weakness, the Vizier Kuprili invaded Transylvania and occupied the country for the following five years. When Michael Apafi succeeded to the principedom, Transylvania was scarcely more than a vassal state of the Ottoman Porte.

## Attractive Hexagonal Klippe 10 Ducats



- 529 Michael Apafi. Klippe 10 Ducats, 1689. Hexagonal. About Uncirculated, lustrous and quite attractive. 34.73 grams. F-252. Obverse: nearly 3/4 length figure of Michael Apafi, standing right, sceptre over right shoulder MICHAEL:APAFI:DEI:GRATIA:PRINC:TRANS.; reverse: crowned, complex arms PAR:REG:HVNGARIAE:DO:ET:SI:COMES:1689. Rare. Struck the year before Michael Apafi's death. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

## Turkey

- 530 Republic. 500 Piastres, 1926. Choice About Uncirculated. F-79, Y-76. Obverse: crescent, star above, script and date below; reverse: legend and date within a complex wreath. Problem free. About Uncirculated. Only 2,268 pieces struck. (Est. 500-600)



# United States of America

- 531 Quarter eagle, 1834. EF-45. The No Motto Classic Head type. Designed by William Kneass, this type was coined from 1834 through 1839. (Est. 350-400)



- 536 Half eagle, 1811. B1-B. EF-40, with attractive old toning. Small 5 in the denomination. A few adjustment marks along the rims. Reverse edge cut above the first S. Designed by John Reich, this design was employed on half eagles from 1807 through 1812. (Est. 1,750-2,000)

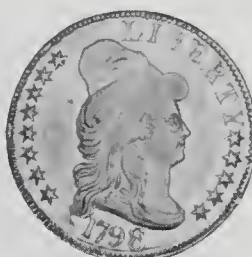


- 537 Half eagle, 1836. Classic Head type. EF-45, lustrous. (Est. 350-500)

## Important 1795 \$5



- 532 \$5 Gold, half eagle. 1795. Small eagle reverse. Breen 1-B. AU-50. A lovely specimen with attractive lustre and some reverse reflectivity. Adjustment marks on obverse and reverse, heavier on the latter. The U.S. Mint issued gold coins for the first time in this year. The design is attributed to Robert Scot. (Est. 10,000-12,000)



- 533 Half eagle, 1798. B1-B. Heraldic eagle reverse. 13 Stars on the reverse. EF-40, lustrous. Softly struck in the center of the reverse, but an attractive piece with considerable peripheral lustre. (Est. 2,500-3,000)



- 534 Half eagle, 1803/2. B1-C. AU-50. Clear overdate. Obverse scratched beneath Y. Considerable lustre, particularly on the reverse. (Est. 2,200-3,000)



- 535 Half eagle, 1810. B1-A. Large Date variety. EF-45. Cleaned. Edge nicks. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

## Attractive 1799 \$10



- 538 Eagle, 1799. B4-E. AU-55, well struck. Considerable lustre remains around the protected surfaces. Virtually full obverse hair detail; well struck reverse, with most of the eagle's breast feathers clear. An attractive specimen of this early \$10 gold piece. (Est. 6,000-7,000)

## Beautiful MCMVII \$20



- 539 Double eagle, MCMVII (1907) High relief; wire rim. AU-50, lustrous. Considered to be the pinnacle of American numismatic artistry. Designed by noted American sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens. (Est. 4,500-6,000)



## USAOG \$20, 1853



- 540 United States Assay Office of Gold. Double eagle, 1853. VF-30 with some lustre remaining around the protected areas. A few edge knocks do not detract from the desirability of this piece. A scratch on obverse. Issued to serve the coinage needs of pioneers living in California during the "gold rush." Issued by Moffat & Co., this piece depicts an eagle and shield motif, the assayer's name and title, and the fineness of the piece. A target design is featured on the reverse. (Est. 3,500-4,000)

## Nice 1852 \$50 Slug



- 541 Augustus Humbert Assayer. \$50, 1852. Octagonal. 887 THOUS on ribbon. F-12, several heavy edge knocks. Obverse shows deep copper toning. Reeded edge, turned reverse. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

## Venezuela



- 542 Republic. 100 Bolivares, 1886. About Uncirculated. F-2, Y-34. Obverse: bust right of Simon Bolivar; reverse: arms of the republic. (Est. 750-900)



- 543 Republic. 100 Bolivares, 1887. About Uncirculated. F-2, Y-34. Types as the preceding. A few rim nicks. (Est. 700-800)

## Yugoslavia

### Kingdom of Serbia

- 544 Alexander I (1921-1934). 20 Dinara, 1925. About Uncirculated. F-1, Y-10. obverse: bust left of Alexander I; reverse: crown above denomination and date within a wreath. (Est. 175-200)
- 545 Alexander I. 20 Dinara, 1925. About Uncirculated. F-1, Y-10. Types as the preceding. A lustrous example. (Est. 175-200)



- 546 Alexander I. Ducat, 1932. About Uncirculated. F-unlisted, Y-A11.K. Obverse: bust left of Alexander I; reverse: inscription in two lines in the center, one line above, date below. Very scarce. (Est. 2,000-3,000)



- 547 Alexander I. 4 Ducats, 1932. Uncirculated. A few stray handling marks. F-2, Y-12.2. Obverse: conjoined busts left of Alexander and his queen; reverse: crowned armorial eagle, inscription around, denomination below. Obverse counterstamped with wheat ear, for Serbia. (Est. 600-700)



# Italian States

## Ancona

### Very Rare 2 Ducats of Ancona



- 548 **Papal state. Anonymous coinage. 2 Ducats, n.d. (1500-1600).** Choice Very Fine. 6.84 grams. F-308. Obverse: knight riding right, papal keys behind, D• ANCON around; reverse: St. Quiriacus, patron of Ancona, in episcopal robes, standing left, S•QVIRIACVS•EP• around. Very rare. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

Prior to 1532, Ancona was a republic under papal suzerainty; after that date and the capture of the city by Federigo Gonzaga for Clement VII, the city was actively administered as a papal state. The anonymous coinage on Ancona was issued between 1500 and 1600, and is very rare.

## Antignate

### Rare Half Ducat, 1494



- 549 **John II Bentivoglio (1494-1509). Half ducat, 1494.** Choice Extremely Fine. F-58. Obverse: arms of John II, Lord of Antignate IONNI•II•BENTIVOL'; reverse: inscription in six lines MA/XIMILIANI/IMPERA•MVN/VS•MCCCC/LXXXX/IIII. Accession issue, struck under the right of Maximilian I (1493-1519). Rare. (Est. 5,000-7,000)

### Ducat of Antignate



- 550 **John II Bentivoglio. Ducat, n.d.** Very Fine. F-60. Obverse: bust right of John II IONNES BENTIVOWS(sic) II BONOMEN•; reverse: arms of John II, Imperial eagle above •MAXIMILIANI•MVNVS•. Rare. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

## Barletta



- 551 **Charles I (1266-1278). Tari, n.d.** Very Fine. F-77. Obverse: royal initial K KAROL•REX around; reverse: arms bearing fleurs-de-lys, inscription around. (Est. 300-450)

## Bologna

### Rare 4 Scudi of Alexander VII



- 552 **Papal state. Alexander VII (1655-1667). 4 Scudi d'Oro, 1656.** Extremely Fine, lustrous and attractive. 13.10 grams. F-362. Obverse: papal arms •ALEXANDER•VII•PON•MAX•; reverse: floriated cross, arms below •BONONIA•DOCET•. Rare. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

Alexander VII, a Siennese, commissioned the Colonnade in the Piazza of St. Peter's, Rome.

## Brindisi

- 553 **Charles I of Anjou (1266-1278). Tari, n.d.** Very Fine, flan broken. F-unlisted. Obverse, displayed eagle; reverse: cross. (Est. 300-350)

## Cagliari



- 554 **Philip V of Spain (1700-1746). Scudo d'Oro, 1702.** About Uncirculated, lustrous. Well struck. F-145. Obverse: arms •PHILIP•V•HISP•ET•SARD•REX•1702; reverse: floriated cross •INIMIC•EIVS•INDVAM•CONEVS•\*. Very Scarce. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

Philip V, founder of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, lost his Italian possessions in 1713 following the Treaty of Utrecht.

## Camerino

- 555 **Julia Varano & Guidobaldo II Della Rovere (1534-1539). Scudo d'Oro, n.d.** Very Fine. F-150. Obverse: arms of Camerino; reverse: ornate cross. Legends mostly clear, but struck on a somewhat poorly prepared planchet. (Est. 1,000-1,250)



## Carmagnola



- 556 Michael Anthony di Saluzzo (1504-1528). Scudo d'Oro, n.d. F-160. Obverse: crowned displayed armorial eagle MICHAEL·ANT·MARCHIO·SALUTIARVM·; reverse: floriated cross of the French style, XPS·REX·VENIT·I·N·PACE·ET·HOMO·FACTVS·EST·. Well struck and lustrous. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

## Casale

## Fine Portrait of William II



- 557 William II Paleologo (1494-1518). 2 Ducats, n.d. Extremely Fine. F-165. A fine example of the diecutter's art. Obverse: bust left of William II Paleologi GVIELMVS MARMONT·FER·7·; reverse: complex arms of the Paleologi SACRI·RO·IMP·+PRINC·VICA·PP+. (Est. 8,000-12,000)

## 1 Doppia of William III Gonzaga



- 558 William III Gonzaga (1566-1587), Duke of Mantua. 1 Doppia, 1578. Extremely Fine. 6.67 grams. F-180. Obverse: bust left of William III GVL·D·G·DVX·MANT·IIIF·MON·FFR·I·; reverse: complex and ornate crowned arms, FIDES above, date flanking. A fine portrait piece. (Est. 3,500-4,500)

## Outstanding 2 Doppie, 1578



- 559 William III Gonzaga. 2 Doppie, 1578. Extremely Fine, an outstanding specimen. F-179. Obverse: bust right of William III GVLIEL·D·G·DVX·MANT·III·; reverse: ornate, crowned arms FIDES above and 1578 below, FERRATI·I·ET·MONTIS. Rare. (Est. 5,000-6,000)



- 560 William III Gonzaga. Scudo d'Oro, n.d. Extremely Fine. F-178. Obverse: crowned arms, inscription around; reverse: complex cross, GV in angles, inscription around. (Est. 900-1,100)

## Very Rare Ducat of Vincent I Gonzaga



- 561 Vincent I Gonzaga (1587-1612). Ducat, n.d. Nearly Very Fine, planchet crinkled. F-184. Obverse: standing figure of Vincent I Gonzaga, right VINC·D·G·DVX·MA·III·ET·MON·FE·II·; reverse: crowned armorial eagle MONETA·NOVA·AVREA·. Very rare. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

## 1 Doppia of Ferdinand Gonzaga



- 562 Ferdinand Gonzaga (1612-1626), Duke of Mantua. Doppia, n.d. Choice Very Fine, obverse scratched. F-188. Obverse: bust left of Ferdinand Gonzaga FERDINAN·D·G·DVX·MANT·V·I·; reverse: complex crowned arms, FIDES above ET·MONTIS·FERRATI·IV·. These types are identical to those of Ferdinand Gonzaga's issues for Mantua. (Est. 5,000-6,000)



## Desana



- 563 **Anthony Maria Tizzoni (1598-1641). Ducat, n.d.** Choice Very Fine, planchet somewhat crinkled. F-250. Obverse: Anthony Tizzoni standing right, arms flanking, ANT•MAR•TITI COM•DEC•V•I•P; reverse: inscription in five lines within a tablet. Very scarce. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

The Lordship of Desana came into the possession of the Tizzone family about 1410, and the family's loyalty to Emperor Maximilian was rewarded by the elevation of Louis II to count and the grant of the mint right in 1510. The family's loyalty to the emperor led to occupation by troops of Francis I in 1516 and 1529. Gold coinage was struck by six of the Tizzone, but Anthony Maria was the most prolific issuer with some 14 gold types and a few silver talleros struck from 1598 to 1641. The county was sold to Duke Amadeo I of Savoy in 1693.

## Rare 2 Doppie of Desana



- 564 **Anthony Maria Tizzoni. 2 Doppie, n.d.** Very Fine, planchet rough. 12.90 grams. F-237. Obverse: bust right of Anthony Tizzoni ANT•MAR•TIT•COM•D•C•PRO•IMP•; reverse: crowned arms SACRIQVE•ROM•IMP•VICARIVS•PERP. Struck in his own right, with the titles of a perpetual Vicar of the Holy Roman Empire. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

## Ferrara

## Rare Ducat of Borso d'Este



- 565 **Borso d'Este (1450-1471). Ducat, n.d.** Choice Very Fine. F-261. Obverse: bust left of Borso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara BORSIVS•DVX•Z C FERRAR EZC•; reverse: Christ standing, facing ///REXIT•XPS•REX•GLORIE•. Very rare. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

The Este family became lords of the Emilian city of Ferrara in 1208. Partisans of the Guelphs party, the Este extended their rule to much of Emilia, and nearly took Milan at the peak of their influence. By the time of Borso d'Este (1450-71), they had become sovereign dukes of Ferrara, Modena and Reggio. A university and cathedral city, Ferrara was a center of the arts and learning, home to Boiardo and Ariosto. Alfonso II was fifth and last duke of Ferrara, patron of the unfortunate Torquato Tasso.

- 566 **Alphonso II d'Este (1559-1597). Ducat, n.d. (1596-1597).** Extremely Fine. F-273. Obverse: duke standing, inscription around; reverse: crowned arms, inscription around. Well struck. (Est. 450-600)

## Florence



- 567 **Alexander de Medici (1531-1536). 1 Scudo d'Oro, n.d.** Choice Very Fine, softly struck in the centers. F-280. Obverse: arms of the de Medici, inscription around; reverse: complex cross, inscription around. (Est. 600-700)

Of uncertain parentage, the degenerate Alexander became duke in 1531 at age 20 and his five year reign has been compared with the worst of the Roman emperors. After four years of Alexander's brutal and dissolute rule, the Florentines sent his kinsman Hippolyte to plead with Emperor Charles V to dethrone his vassal as duke. Hippolyte was promptly poisoned, but Alexander himself was stabbed to death by his favorite Lorenzino, and secretly buried in the sarcophagus of one of his forebears. His death was greeted with undisguised relief by most of his subjects.



- 568 **Cosimo II de Medici (1609-1621). Scudo d'Oro, n.d.** Very Fine. F-313. Obverse: arms of de Medici, inscription around; reverse: floriated cross, inscription around. (Est. 800-1,200)

Cosimo II and his spouse Mary Magdalena were among the best of the Medici: cultured, tolerant and universally loved. Cosimo II was the defender and protector of Galileo, who made most of his great scientific discoveries, including the invention of the telescope, during his 23 years as court mathematician to the Medici.



- 569 **Ferdinand II de Medici (1621-1670). Scudo d'Oro, n.d.** Very Fine, cleaned. F-316 (doppia). Obverse: arms of de Medici, inscription around; reverse: floriated cross, inscription around. (Est. 800-1,200)



- 570 **Cosimo III (1670-1723), Duke of Etruria. Ruspone, 1719.** Very Fine, cleaned. F-325. Rare date. Obverse: Florentine lily, ethnic around; reverse: St. John the Baptist, date below. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

Cosimo III was an unloving, bigoted and ignorant youth whose long reign saw Tuscany sink into decay, its gloom relieved only by his tragicomic quarrels with his wife Marguerite Louise of France, one of whose many planned escapades included joining a gypsy band after exiting via a palace window.

- 571 **Cosimo III. Florin, 1722.** Extremely Fine. F-326. Lustrous. A few handling marks. Types as the preceding. (Est. 500-700)





- 572 **John Gaston (1723-1737), Duke of Etruria. 1 Zecchino, 1731. Extremely Fine.** F-328. Obverse: Florentine lily, ethnic around; reverse: John the Baptist, date below. Lustrous, well struck. (Est. 350-500)

Childless last male ruler of the house of Medici, melancholic John Gaston lived apart from his coarse wife, Anne of Saxe-Lauenburg. Throughout his reign the European powers eagerly anticipated his death so that his country could be assigned to one of them. Not surprisingly, he lapsed into lethargic, drunken sensuality. His final act before his death in 1737 was the completion of the monument to Galileo.

### Rare Ducat, 1741



- 573 **Francis III (1737-1765). Ducat, 1741. About Uncirculated,** lustrous and well struck. Rare. F-333. Obverse: bust right of Francis III, Duke of Etruria FRANC•III•D•G•LOTH•BAR•ET•M•ETR•D•REX•HIER; reverse: crowned arms IN•TE•DOMINE•SPERAVI•1741. (Est. 7,000-8,000)



- 574 **Ferdinand III (1814-1824, following restoration), Duke of Etruria. Ruspone, 1818. Extremely Fine,** slightly bent. F-341. Obverse: Florentine lily, ethnic around; reverse: St. John the Baptist. A few minor scratches on the obverse. (Est. 900-1,200)



- 575 **Leopold II (1824-1859), Grand Duke of Etruria. Ruspone, 1825. Choice Extremely Fine,** lustrous. F-344. Obverse: Florentine lily, ethnic around; reverse: St. John the Baptist. Slightly bent. (Est. 1,000-1,500)
- 576 **Leopold II. Zecchino, 1832. About Uncirculated.** F-345. Types as the preceding. Lustrous and well struck. A few minor scratches. (Est. 400-500)

## Gazzoldo

### Rare 2 Doppie, 1663



- 577 **Hannibal Degli Ippoliti (1632-1666). 2 Doppie, 1663. Extremely Fine.** 13.06 grams. F-350. Rare. Obverse: bust left of Hannibal Degli Ippoliti •ANIBAL•DE•HIPPO•MAR•S•R•I•CO•GAZOLD•; reverse: St. Hippolitus, sword in right hand and palm branch over left shoulder, facing •SANCTVS•HIPPOLITVS•PROTECTOR•NOST•1663•. Minor, reverse marks. An attractive portrait of the ruler. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

## Genoa



- 578 **Louis XII (1497-1515) of France. Scudo d'Oro, n.d. Extremely Fine,** somewhat soft on the reverse. F-405, Ciani-1042. Obverse: crowned arms of France; reverse: floriated cross. Obverse pointe secret under second letter; reverse pointe secret under third letter, legend ends IC. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

One of the great Italian maritime republics, Genoa was the perennial rival of Pisa and Venice, with substantial holdings in the Greek islands and Black Sea. Geography placed Genoa in the path of French expansion into Italy. Louis XII of France was also doge of Genoa. He actually conquered both Milan and Naples, but was artfully cheated of both by the diplomacy of Pope Julius II and Emperor Ferdinand II.

### Unique 5 Doppie, 1681



- 579 **Republic. Biennial Doges. 5 Doppie, 1681. Extremely Fine. Unique.** 32.01 grams. F-427. Obverse: Madonna and child •ET•REGE•EOS•1681•S•M; reverse: floriate cross 7.+DVX•ET•GVB•REIP•GENV•. Plain edge. Gold abschlag from the silver dies of Dav-3901. An exceptional rarity, and an opportunity for the specialist which may not be repeated for many years. (Est. 10,000-15,000)





- 580 **Republic. Zecchino, 1733.** Very Fine. F-438. Obverse: arms of Genoa, ethnic around; reverse: Christ standing, inscription and date around. (Est. 700-900)



- 581 **Republic. 24 Lire, 1793.** Very Fine. F-446, Cr-32. Obverse: crown, supported arms of Genoa, ethnic around; reverse: Madonna and child, inscription, date and denomination around. (Est. 1,500-2,500)

### Scarce 12 Lire, 1794



- 582 **Republic. 12 Lire, 1794.** Extremely Fine. F-447, Cr-21. Lustrous and attractive. Obverse: crowned arms of Genoa, supported by griffons; reverse: Madonna and child, inscription, date and denomination around. Very scarce. (Est. 3,000-4,000)



- 583 **Ligurean Republic. 96 Lire, 1803.** Extremely Fine. F-448, Cr-34. Obverse: personification of Genoa, seated left, REPUBLICA LIGURE•AN•VI L•96; reverse: fasces surmounted by cap of Liberty, within an olive wreath, NELL'UNIONE LA FORZA 1803. Ornamented edge. Scarce. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

### Livorno



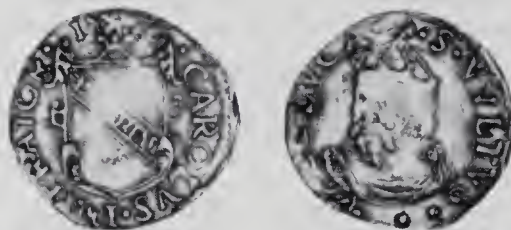
- 584 **Cosimo III (1670-1723), Grand Duke of Etruria. Ducat, 1676.** Very Fine. F-464. Obverse: duke standing, right COSMVS•III•D•G M•D•ETRVR•VI; reverse: inscription in six lines within a tablet, date below. Struck under Hungarian auspices. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

### Lucca



- 585 **Republic. ½ Scudo, n.d.** Very Fine. F-491. Obverse: arms of Lucca, CAROLVS•IMPERATOR; reverse: bust of St. Vultus, inscription around. (Est. 700-900)

The Republic of Lucca had its origin with the proclamation of its free city status by Henry IV in 1081. Blazoning the Latin word LIBERTAS on its shield, the republic defied its rival Pisa and survived until the upheavals of the Napoleonic era in 1799.



- 586 **Republic. Scudo, 1582.** Very Fine for type, softly struck. F-490. Types as the preceding. (Est. 500-600)



- 587 **Republic. Zecchino, n.d. (late 16th-17th centuries).** Very Fine. F-487. Types essentially as the preceding. Lustrous. (Est. 700-900)

### Maccagno



- 588 **Giacomo III Mandelli (1618-1645). Ducat, 1622.** Choice Very Fine, softly struck at the upper right portion of the obverse. F-498. Obverse: helmeted arms MONE•AVREA•//O•IN•MA•1622; reverse: crowned imperial eagle, NISI•DOMINUS•NOBISCVM•1622. (Est. 900-1,200)



- 589 **Giacomo III Mandelli. Ducat, n.d.** Very Fine. F-501. Obverse: Viscount Giacomo standing right, staff in right hand and left upon a sword IAC•MAND•CO•MAC•C•R•OM•; reverse: crowned arms SACRIQVE•ROM•IMP•//•PER•. Struck under authority of Ferdinand II (1618-1637), in Giacomo Mandelli's role as hereditary viscount of the Holy Roman Empire. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

Only one of the ruling counts of Maccagno, James III Mandelli, struck coins for his northern Italian realm. Ruling from 1618 to 1645, James managed to issue 16 major gold types and several silver talleros. A count of the Holy Roman Empire, his coinage included a variety of saint and portrait types, including several with the imperial eagle reverse.



## Scarce Ducat, 1622



- 590 Giacomo III Mandelli. Ducat, 1622. Extremely Fine. F-501. Obverse and reverse types largely as the preceding, save for date added at the top of the crowned arms on the reverse. A much scarcer variety than the preceding. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

## Second Very Scarce Ducat, 1622



- 591 Giacomo III Mandelli. Ducat, 1622. Choice Very Fine. F-505A (this undated). Obverse: bishop standing, facing, date flanking MON•NO•AVR•C•I•A•CUR•REG•; reverse: imperial double eagle, crowned and with cross above, FER•II•IM•SEMP•AVGHUSTVS•. Struck during the rule of Giacomo III Mandelli, but in the name of Ferdinand II. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

## Portrait Piece of Maccagno



- 592 Giacomo III Mandelli. Ducat, 1622. Very Fine, obverse scratched. F-506A (this date unlisted). Obverse: bust right of Giacomo III MON•N•AV•IAC•R•C•MAC•COM•TA/Q•FI; reverse: helmeted and crowned arms VIC•IMPERIALIS•PERP•1622. Scarcer type. (Est. 2,500-3,000)



- 593 Giacomo III Mandelli. Ducat, 1623. Very Fine, crinkled planchet. F-503. Obverse: warrior soldier standing right, sword over right shoulder, clasping a bundle of arrows, date flanking VIRTVS•VNITA•FORTIOR•EST•; reverse: inscription in four lines within a tablet. Also struck under authority of Ferdinand II. Scarcer type. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

## Mantua



- 594 Louis II Gonzaga (1445-1478). Ducat, n.d. Very Fine. F-515. Obverse: Louis II Gonzaga, Margrave of Mantua standing right •LODOVICVS•MARCHIO•MANTVE•7C'; reverse: St. George riding left •SANCTUS•GEORGIUS•. (Est. 1,700-2,200)

Struck shortly after the Captaincy of Mantua had been declared a marquisate (1432). The Gonzaga family ruled the fortress city of Mantua as marquises from 1328, dukes from 1530 until their extinction in 1708. Louis II was named for the founder of Gonzaga power, Captain General Louis I, who seized power from the Bonacolsi family. The reign of Louis II was largely taken up in the ongoing family struggle with the powerful Viscontis of Milan.

## Frederick II Gonzaga

## Important Portrait Piece



- 595 Frederick II Gonzaga (1519-1540). 2 Ducats, n.d. Nearly Extremely Fine. F-526. An important portrait piece, clearly modeled after the Roman style. Obverse: bust left of Frederick II Gonzaga FEDERICVS•II•M•MANTVAE; reverse: mountain, FIDES above. (Est. 4,500-5,500)

Under the rule of Frederick II Gonzaga, Mantua became one of the most opulent and artistic capitals of Western Europe.



- 596 William Gonzaga (1550-1587). Scudo d'Oro, 1555. Extremely Fine, harshly cleaned. F-531. Obverse: crowned arms GVLIEL•DVX•MAN•III•ET•MAR•MON•FER; reverse: Christ Implorans, instruments of the Passion behind, date below +SI•LABORATIS•EGO•REFICIAM. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

William Gonzaga continued the family tradition of support for the arts by providing shelter for mad epic poet Torquato Tasso during his erratic wanderings in the grip of advanced paranoia.

## Rare Scudo d'Oro of William Gonzaga



- 597 William Gonzaga. Scudo d'Oro, n.d. Choice Very Fine. F-532.



Obverse: crowned arms, FIDES between GVL•D•G•DVX•MAN•III•ET•MON•FER•P•; reverse: Mantua seated left bearing orb NIHIL•ISTO•TRISTE•RECEPT•MANTVAE. Rare.

(Est. 3,000-4,000)



- 598 William Gonzaga. Scudo d'Oro, n.d. Extremely Fine. F-534. Obverse: crowned arms, inscription around; reverse: complex cross, GV in angles, inscription around. Same types as appearing on the coinage for Casale struck by the Gonzagas. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

## Exceptional 2 Doppie, 1590

Important Portrait Piece



- 599 Vincent I Gonzaga (1587-1612). 2 Doppie, 1590. Extremely Fine. 13.17 grams. F-537. A coin of the highest importance. Obverse: bust left of Vincent I Gonzaga, date below VINCENTIVS•D•G•DVX•MANT•III; reverse: crowned arms, FIDES between, \*ET•MONTIS\* FERRATI///. Slightly double struck, particularly around the base of the reverse legend. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

Vincent I Gonzaga was the patron of Torquato Tasso, befriending and protecting him the year following Tasso's release from the Sant' Anna insane asylum in Ferrara.

## Portrait 2 Doppie, 1615



- 600 Ferdinand Gonzaga (1612-1626). 2 Doppie, 1615. Extremely Fine, a pleasing portrait piece of the cardinal. F-553. Obverse: bust left of Ferdinand Gonzaga, in cardinal's robes and hat FER•CAR•DG•DVX•M•VI•ET•M•F•III; reverse: two angels supporting a reliquary or monstrance NIHIL ISTO TRISTE RECEPTO around, MDCXV beneath the exergual line. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

Ferdinand Gonzaga was sixth duke of Mantua and a Catholic cardinal when he ascended the throne. He resigned his ecclesiastical rank, but appears on the coinage in both clerical and secular attire. He remained childless and was succeeded by his brother and fellow churchman Vincent II, in whom the senior Gonzaga line became extinct in 1627. The War of the Mantuan Succession promptly followed from 1628-31.

## 6 Doppie of Ferdinand Gonzaga

Of the Greatest Rarity



- 601 Ferdinand Gonzaga. 6 Doppie, 1615. Nearly Very Fine, flaws on obverse and reverse table. 39.0 grams. F-551. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand Gonzaga, in cardinal's robes and hat FERD•CAR•D•G•DVX•MAN•VI•ET•M•F•III date in Roman numerals below; reverse: the sun in glory \*NON•MVTVATA•LVCE. Of the highest importance and rarity. (Est. 25,000-35,000)

## Pleasing 2 Doppie of Mantua



- 602 Charles II Gonzaga (1637-1655), under Regency of Maria. 2 Doppie, n.d. Very Fine. 12.97 grams. F-578. Obverse: conjoined busts left of the young Charles II Gonzaga and his mother, the Regent Maria MARIA•ET•CAR•II•D•G•D•MAN•ET•N•F•ET•C•; reverse: crowned arms, FIDES between \*ET•MONTIS\* FERRATI\*\*C. Some double striking in the legends. Rare. (Est. 5,000-7,000)

Charles II was the second of the junior line of the Gonzagas to rule Mantua, coming to the ducal throne as a child under the regency of his mother Maria. His only noteworthy act was the sale of the junior line's French possession of Nevers to Cardinal Mazarin.



## Unique 8 Doppie, 1666

An Exceptional Rarity



- 603 Ferdinand Charles Gonzaga (1665-1705), under the Regency of Isabella Clara. 8 Doppie, 1666. About Uncirculated, flan flawed. 26.21 grams. **Unique.** F-unlisted. Obverse: busts right of the young Ferdinand Charles Gonzaga and his mother, the Regent Isabella Clara, date below :FERD:CAR:D:G:D:MAN:ET:M:F:ET:C: ISABELLA:CLARA; reverse: sun rising above the waves, driving away clouds :ALTA:A:LONGE:COGNOSCIT. Of the highest importance, the only 8 doppie known with portrait busts of both the titular duke and his regent mother. (Est. 25,000-35,000)

## Massa Di Lunigiana



- 604 Alberic Cybo Maluspina (1559-1623). 2 Doppie, 1589. Nearly Extremely Fine. F-592. Obverse: bust right of Alberic Cybo Maluspina ALBERICVS CYBO MALASSP, date below; reverse: crowned arms S\*\*I\*ET\*MASSAE\*PRINC\*. Rare. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

Alberic I Cybo Maluspina received his mint right even before he inherited the lordship of Massa in Lunigiana from his mother in 1565. Located just north of Lucca and Pisa, this small domain is recalled today largely by Alberic's ornate and rare gold coinage of 1559-1623. Like so many smaller Italian states, Massa's coinage was limited to this ruler alone.

## Massa-Lombardy



- 605 Francis d'Este (1562-1578). Scudo d'Oro, n.d. Very Fine, cleaned. F-606. Obverse: crowned eagle within a lozenge FRANC•ESTENS •MARCH•MASSAE•; reverse: floriated cross SPERABO•ET•NON •CONFVNDAR•. Rare. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

## Messerano



- 606 Paul Besso Ferrero (1629-1667). Ducat, 1632. Nearly Extremely Fine, weakly struck on the reverse. F-625. Obverse: soldier standing right, sword over right shoulder, clutching bundle of arrows in left hand DEPVGNABO\*SIC PROFIL; reverse: inscription upon a tablet in five lines. Very scarce. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

The Lombard principality of Messerano was ruled by the Ferrero Fieschi family of Genoese origin. Originally counts of Lavagna, the family received the title Marquis of Messerano in 1547, becoming princes in 1598. Their coinage had ceased 37 years before the realm was sold to the House of Savoy.

## Milan

### Very Rare 1/3 Solidus



- 607 Desiderius (756-774). 1/3 Solidus, n.d. About Uncirculated, well centered and struck. Obverse: central cross, DNDESIDERIVSRA+; reverse: star //A MEDIOLANO+. Very rare. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

Desiderius was the last King of the Lombards. His attack on the Papacy led, in 772, to the invasion of Lombardy by Charlemagne and his own capture by the Franks. The Visconti, Viscounts of Milan, claimed descent from Desiderius.



- 608 First Republic (1250-1310). 1/2 Florin, n.d. (1250-1310). Very Fine. F-673. Obverse: facing bust of St. Ambrose; reverse: city cypher. (Est. 700-800)

### Lovely Florin of Luchinus and John Visconti



- 609 Luchinus and John Visconti (1339-1349), Viscounts of Milan. Florin, n.d. About Uncirculated, perfectly centered and an exemplary strike. F-674. Obverse: St. Ambrose enthroned, facing S•AMBROSI' •IOHS•VICECOMS•; reverse: jousting helmet, arms before, LVCHINVS•VICECOMES •MEDIOLANVM+. (Est. 7,000-9,000)

Luchinus and John Visconti succeeded as viscounts following the death of Azzo, their nephew. For his part, Luchinus purchased Parma from the d'Este family, and insured the dependency of Pisa upon Milan. He was poisoned in 1349 by his wife Isabella. John, his brother, was archbishop of Milan and a friend of Petrarch. On his death in 1354 he had extended the sway of the Visconti family over Bologna, Genoa, and much of northern Italy excepting only Verona, Mantua, Ferrara, and Venice.





- 610 Galeazzo II and Barnabas Visconti (1354-1378), Viscounts of Milan. Florin, n.d. Extremely Fine, well centered and struck. F-675. Obverse: jousting helmet above arms, ruler's initials flanking; reverse: type similar to the obverse. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

Following John's death in 1354, the patrimony was divided among his brother Stefan's three sons, Matthew II, Galeazzo II, and Barnabas. Galeazzo held his court in Pavia, continued his uncle's friendship with Petrarch, and founded the university at Pavia. Barnabas, whose court was at Milan, embroiled himself in continual warfare with both the Papacy and the Empire. His nephew, Gian Galeazzo, led a conspiracy against him which led to his death in 1385.



- 611 Galeazzo II Visconti (1354-1378), Viscount of Milan. Florin, n.d. Extremely Fine, well struck and with lustre still remaining. Struck in Galeazzo II's own right. Obverse: the viscount riding right, inscription around; reverse: jousting helm, GZ flanking. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

Galeazzo II, a skilled diplomat, arranged very favorable marriages for both his daughter and his son. His daughter Volante was married to the Duke of Clarence, carrying with her a dowry of 200,000 gold florins. His son, Gian Galeazzo, was married to Isabella, a daughter of King John of France.

## Rare Florin of John Maria Visconti



- 612 John Maria Visconti (1402-1412), Duke of Milan. Florin, n.d. Extremely Fine, nicely struck and perfectly centered. F-680. Obverse: the by now traditional type, ruler riding right; reverse: jousting helm above arms, ruler's initials flanking. Very rare. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

John and his brother Philip Maria inherited the dukedom from their much more noteworthy father John Galeazzo, the most powerful of all the Visconti family. Proclaimed Duke of Milan in 1402, John's insane cruelty led to his assassination in 1412 by Ghibeline partisans. His brother succeeded him as Duke of Milan, and through able employment of the Condottieri Carmagnola, Piccinino, and Francesco Sforza, recovered the Lombard portion of his father's duchy. The Visconti, who began their rule over Milan as viscounts, purchased the ducal title for 100,000 florins from the Emperor Wenceslaus.

## Second Rare Florin of John Maria Visconti



- 613 John Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan. Florin, n.d. Extremely Fine, well centered. Reverse well struck up, obverse somewhat less so. F-680. Obverse and reverse types as preceding. Equally as rare. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

At the time of their father's death, both John and Philip Maria Visconti were minors, and were placed under the protection of the Condottieri Facino Cane de Cesale. Philip Maria Visconti later married the widow of Condottieri Facino Cane, as she carried a dowry of nearly one half million florins.



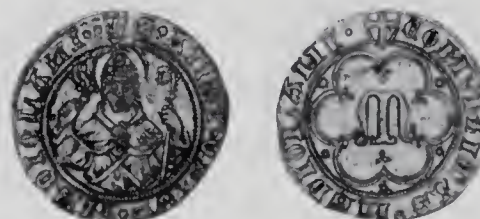
- 614 Philip Maria Visconti (1412-1447). Florin, n.d. About Uncirculated, cleaned. Somewhat softly struck in the centers. F-681. Obverse and reverse of the standard types, save for Philip Maria Visconti's initials flanking the jousting helm on the reverse. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

While judged equally as cruel as his brother John, Philip Maria Visconti's cruelty had a political purpose. His personal ugliness was the cause of much fear among his courtiers, as any references to appearance were met with stony stares. On his death in 1447, the direct Visconti line was extinguished, and control of the duchy passed to the Sforza family.



- 615 Philip Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan. Florin, n.d. Choice Very Fine, slightly off center on the obverse. F-681. Types as the preceding. (Est. 800-900)

## Exceptionally Rare Ambrosian Republic Florin



- 616 Ambrosian Republic (1447-1450). Florin, n.d. Extremely Fine/About Uncirculated. F-682. Obverse: facing half-length figure of St. Ambrose, Bishop and protector of Milan S•AMBROSIVS•MEDIOLANI•; reverse: central initial M COMVNITAS•MEDIOLANI•. Exceptionally rare. (Est. 18,000-22,000)

Following the death of Philip Maria Visconti in 1447 a communal republic was proclaimed, which lasted a mere three years. Its coinage is exceptionally rare. In 1450 Francesco Sforza, who had married Philip Maria's daughter Bianca in 1441, forcibly took the city and the title, ending the short-lived commune.





- 617 **Francis I Sforza (1450-1466), Duke of Milan. Ducat, n.d.** Very Fine, darkly toned. F-683. Obverse: portrait bust right of Francis Sforza FRANCISCVS SFORTIA•VIC'•; reverse: duke on horseback, riding right DVX•MDIOLAI•P P///•Q7•C'•. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

Francis I Sforza was the first of the family to rule in Milan as duke. The son of the founder of the line, Giacomuzzo Attendolo, Francis Sforza lay claim to the duchy on the strength of both his marriage to Bianca, the daughter of the last direct head of the Visconti family, as well as to a promise received from Philip Maria Visconti that following the latter's death Francis I would succeed to the duchy.

### Extremely Rare Ducat of Francis Sforza



- 618 **Francis I Sforza. Ducat, n.d.** Choice Extremely Fine, slightly crinkled planchet. Obverse flan damage. F-684. Obverse: traditional Milanese type, duke on horseback riding right; reverse: usual Milanese type, ornate jousting helm flanked by initials F•S. Extremely rare. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

On the death of his father Giacomuzzo Attendolo in 1424, Francis Sforza assumed command of the condottieri and for the following 26 years served variously the Visconti against the Venetians, the Venetians against the Visconti, battled the Papacy for his own benefit and later sided with them against their enemies, and finally acquired the duchy of Milan on the strength of his marriage with Bianca Visconti. After the defeat of the Ambrosian Republic in 1450, Francis Sforza made a triumphant entry into the city on the 25th of March, 1450. His court attracted both Italian scholars and exiles from the Fall of Constantinople, and became one of the most splendid in Italy.

### Portrait Ducat of Galeazzo Maria Sforza



- 619 **Galeazzo Maria Sforza (1466-1476). Ducat, n.d.** About Uncirculated, perfectly struck and centered. A lovely Renaissance portrait piece! F-688. Obverse: bust right of Galeazzo Maria Sforza, inscription and titulature around; reverse: traditional Milanese type, GZ M flanking jousting helm. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

### Younger Portrait of Galeazzo Maria Sforza



- 620 **Galeazzo Maria Sforza. Ducat, n.d.** Extremely Fine. F-688. Obverse and reverse types similar to the preceding, save for a more youthful portrait on the former. (Est. 4,000-5,000)



- 621 **Galeazzo Maria Sforza. Ducat, n.d.** Extremely Fine, slightly double-struck. F-688. Another attractive portrait piece of Galeazzo Maria Sforza. Obverse: bust right, legend and titulature around; reverse: very similar to the preceding. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

### Rare 2 Ducats of Galeazzo Maria Sforza



- 622 **Galeazzo Maria Sforza. 2 Ducats, n.d.** About Uncirculated, sharply but double-struck. Few scratches in right obverse field. F-689. Obverse: bust right of Galeazzo Maria Sforza GALEAZ•MA•SF• VICECOMES•DVX•MELI•V•; reverse: ornate tilting helm supported by a lion, initials in upper field PAPIE•ANGLE•Q7•CO•AC•IANVE•DNS•7C'•. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

Galeazzo Maria Sforza was one of three sons left by Francis I Sforza, the others being Lodovico "Il Moro," and Ascagnio, later a cardinal. His assassination in 1476 left the duchy in the care of a regency.



## Exceptionally Rare 10 Ducats of Galeazzo Maria Sforza



- 623 Galeazzo Maria Sforza. 10 Ducats, n.d. Nearly Very Fine, perfectly centered and round. 34.45 grams. F-686. Obverse: bust right of Galeazzo Maria Sforza GALEAZ•MARI•SFORTIA•VICECOMES; reverse: quadripartite arms, DVX MLI at the top QVINTVS below. Of extreme importance and the highest rarity. (Est. 50,000-65,000)

Galeazzo Maria Sforza, born in 1444, was both a patron of the arts and one of the cruelest of the Italian condottieri turned ruler. On the 26th of December, 1476 three young Milanese nobles assassinated him as he entered the church to worship. This act of vendetta was carried out in the name of republicanism of the Roman sort, the conspirators claiming later that they were emulating Brutus and Cassius when they murdered Galeazzo Sforza.

## Extremely Rare Double Portrait Piece



- 624 Bona di Savoia and John Galeazzo Maria Sforza (1476-1481). 2 Zecchini, n.d. About Uncirculated. 6.96 grams. F-690. Of the highest importance, one of the rare dual portrait pieces of the Regency. Obverse: bust right of the young John Galeazzo Maria Sforza, titular duke of Milan IO•GZ•M•SF•VICECO•DX•M•SX; reverse: sensitive portrait of Bona di Savoia, right BONA•DVCISA•MII•7 C'. Very light polishing in the fields. (Est. 25,000-35,000)

Following Galeazzo Maria Sforza's assassination in December 1476, John Galeazzo Maria Sforza was named successor to the duchy, but placed under the regency of his mother, Bona of Savoy. The Regency, initiated in 1476, lasted only five years. In 1481 John Galeazzo Maria Sforza's uncle, Lodovico il Moro, engineered the removal of the boy's mother and his own appointment as Regent for the young duke.

## 2 Ducats of John Galeazzo Maria Sforza



- 625 John Galeazzo Maria Sforza (1476-1494). 2 Ducats, n.d. Extremely Fine. 6.89 grams. F-693. Obverse: bust right of John Galeazzo Maria Sforza, in his own right IO•GZ•M•SF•VICECO•DVX•MLI•SX; reverse: jousting helms upon arms PP•ANGLE•QZ•COS•7C'. Extremely rare. (Est. 10,000-15,000)

Pieces with the portrait of John Galeazzo Maria Sforza, struck in his own name, are held dated to 1481, the year of transition in the Regency from that of his mother to his uncle's subsequent sway over the young man. John Galeazzo Maria Sforza's later fate was not a happy one. Thirteen years following the assumption by his uncle of the Regency, John Galeazzo Maria Sforza died suddenly, attributed by some to poison administered by his uncle.

## Second Portrait 2 Ducats



- 626 John Galeazzo Maria Sforza. 2 Ducats, n.d. Extremely Fine. 6.83 grains. F-693. Obverse and reverse types essentially as the preceding. A second, rare portrait piece of the young duke. (Est. 8,000-12,000)

John Galeazzo Maria Sforza married Isabella of Aragon, granddaughter of the King of Naples. His daughter, named after his mother Bona, subsequently married Sigismund of Poland in 1518. Accused of having killed her daughter-in-law, on her husband's death she returned to Italy and was in turn poisoned by her own lover (1557).

## Milanese Regency Ducat



- 627 John Galeazzo Maria Sforza under the Regency of Lodovico il Moro (1481-1494). Ducat, n.d. Very Fine/Extremely Fine. F-696. Obverse: armored bust right, in sensitive style, of John Galeazzo Maria Sforza IO GZ•M•SF•VICECO•DVX•MLI•SX; reverse: tilting helm above arms LV•PATRVO•GVBNANTE. Struck in the name and with the portrait of John Galeazzo Maria Sforza, the reverse bearing Lodovico il Moro's regency titulature. Extremely rare. (Est. 15,000-20,000)



## Magnificent Regency 2 Ducats



- 628 John Galeazzo Maria Sforza, under the Regency of Lodovico il Moro (1481-1494). 2 Ducats, n.d. About Uncirculated, a magnificent example of Renaissance die cutter's skill. 6.97 grams. F-695. Obverse: armored bust right of the youthful John Galeazzo Maria Sforza IOGZ•M•SF•VICECOMES•DVX•MLI•SX•; reverse: finely drawn portrait of the Regent Lodovico il Moro LUDOVICVS•PATRVVS•GVBERNANS. Extremely rare, and in this exceptional condition an outstandingly important piece. (Est. 20,000-25,000)

On the sudden death of John Galeazzo Maria Sforza, in 1494, Lodovico il Moro persuaded Charles VIII of France to assist him in his bid for the ducal crown of Milan. On October 22, 1494 he was formally invested as Duke of Milan by the Milanese nobles. However, with the changing fortunes of politics, he abandoned his French alliance and formed one with the Emperor Maximilian I, to whom he gave his niece Bianca in marriage. In turn, Maximilian formally invested Lodovico il Moro with the imperial right to the duchy. Four years later, on a sudden turn of events, Lodovico was driven from Milan by Louis XII of France. A short period of reinstatement followed, but in 1500 Lodovico il Moro was imprisoned by the French, in whose care he died in 1508.

## Very Rare 2 Scudi of Francis Maria Sforza



- 631 Francis Maria Sforza (1522-1535). 2 Scudi d'Oro, n.d. About Uncirculated, well centered and struck. F-701. Obverse: duke on horseback FRANCISCVS SFORTIA•II•; reverse: crowned arms of Milan DVX•MEDIOLANI•7C•. Extremely rare, particularly in this condition. (Est. 15,000-20,000)

Francis Maria Sforza regained Milan following the French defeat at La Bicocca in 1522. His rule, however, was unpopular, due to his excessive demands for money through taxation. On his death in 1535, the direct male Sforza line became extinct and the duchy passed to Charles V of Spain.

## 2 Testones of Lodovico il Moro



- 629 Lodovico il Moro (1494-1500). 2 Testones, n.d. Extremely Fine, a fine example of the Renaissance die cutter's skill. 6.88 grams. F-698. Fields lightly polished. Obverse: bust right of Lodovico il Moro LVDOVICVS•M•SF•ANGLVS•DVX•MLI; reverse: traditional Milanese type, ruler on horseback right PP•ANGLE•Q7•CO•AC•IANVE'D•7C'. A nice companion to the piece in the preceding lot. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

## 2 Scudi of Charles V



- 632 Charles V (1535-1556). 2 Scudi d'Oro, n.d. Extremely Fine. 6.98 grams. F-708, CC-3620. Obverse: bust right of Charles V, in the Roman imperial style •IMP•CAES•CAROLVS•V•AVG; reverse: the pillars of Hercules, motto entwining. Very rare. (Est. 15,000-20,000)

Following the battle of Ravenna, Maximilian Sforza, a protegee of the emperor, was given the ducal crown of Milan, which he held until 1515. In that year, Francis I of France reconquered Milan and Maximilian resigned his sovereignty for an annual stipend from France. Charles V, who succeeded the Emperor Maximilian, entered Milan in 1522 and proclaimed Francis Sforza duke. On Francis' death in 1535, the Spanish assumed the sovereignty of Milan, and until 1714 Milan remained a dependency of the Spanish crown.



- 630 Francis I (1515-1522) of France. Scudo d'Oro, n.d. Extremely Fine. F-707, Ciani-1217. Pointe secret beneath sixth letter on the reverse. Obverse: crowned arms of France; reverse: floriated cross, Milanese eschutcheon above. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

Following the capture of their father, Lodovico il Moro, in 1500, his sons Maximilian and Francis Maria Sforza fled to Germany. Maximilian was restored to the Duchy of Milan in 1512, but three years later abandoned his claim to the French King Francis I, in return for a pension of 30,000 ducats per year. Between 1515 and 1522 the French struck coinage for Milan to the regular royal French types.



## Exceptionally Rare Testone d'oro della Pieta



- 633 **Charles V. Testone d'oro della Pieta, 1551.** Nearly Very Fine. 19.39 grams. F-unlisted, CC-3151. Of the highest rarity and importance. Obverse: bust right of Charles V, as a Roman emperor I·IMP·CAES·CAROLVS·V·AVG; reverse: Pieta seated left, extending patera towards a trophy of arms S·P·Q·MEDIOL·OPTIMO·PRINCIPI·PIETAS. Struck as an honorarium or donative for the emperor. Of the highest importance. Called unique by the consignor, but the specimen pictured in the Castan and Cayon reference is of another coin. Certainly, fewer than five pieces survive in all. The prototype is a sestertius of the Emperor Trajan.

(Est. 25,000-35,000)

Charles V bound the varied Italian principalities to the House of Habsburg through a series of marriage and diplomatic alliances, firmly enough to withstand French interest in the peninsula until the 18th century, but loosely enough to allow the autonomy to the independent princedoms which the Italians of the 16th century so vigorously insisted upon. As one author has written, "Intercourse with different nationalities taught him a certain versatility; he was dignified with Spaniards, familiar with Flemings while the material Italians were pleased with his good sense. His sympathies were neither wide nor quick, but he was a most faithful friend, and the most considerate of masters. For all who sought him his courtesy and patience were unfailing."

## Doppia of Philip II



- 634 **Philip II (1556-1598). Doppia, n.d.** Choice Very Fine. F-710, for type. Of the highest rarity. Obverse: bust right of Philip II PHILIPPVS REX·HISPANIARV; reverse: arms of Milan MEDIOLANI·DVX.

(Est. 10,000-12,000)

On January 16, 1556 Charles V abdicated his possessions to his son Philip II. The Duchy of Milan was specially separated from the imperial possessions for his son's benefit. Philip began striking coins for the Duchy of Milan almost immediately following his formal accession.

## Exceptional 2 Doppie of Philip II



- 635 **Philip II. 2 Doppie, n.d. About Uncirculated.** Well struck, fully centered, with all letters and devices on flan. F-710. Obverse: bust right of Philip II PHILIPPVS·REX·HISPANIAR; reverse: arms of the Duchy of Milan MEDIOLANI·DVX. An exceptional specimen in outstanding preservation. Of the highest rarity.

(Est. 20,000-25,000)

Named "The Prudent," Philip II assumed the character of the champion of Roman Catholicism against the spread of Protestantism, particularly in the Low Countries and against Elizabeth's England. His extreme adherence to the Catholic cause, and his insistence upon managing every detail of his widespread empire personally, eventually brought about the ruination of his political schemes.



- 636 **Philip II. Scudo d'Oro, n.d.** Extremely Fine, well struck. F-718. Obverse: crowned bust left of Philip II; reverse: crowned arms of Milan.

(Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 637 **Philip II. Scudo d'Oro, n.d.** Extremely Fine. F-718, var (without sun). Types largely as the preceding, save for a differently drawn armorial reverse.

(Est. 2,500-3,500)



- 638 **Philip II. Scudo d'Oro, n.d.** Choice Very Fine. F-719. Obverse: Spanish arms; reverse: ornate, floriated cross MVNDI·SALVS·VNICA\*. Obverse titlature as Duke of Milan.

(Est. 2,000-2,500)



- 639 **Philip II. Doppia, 1578.** Choice Very Fine. F-716, CC-unlisted date. Obverse: crowned bust right of Philip II, date below; reverse: crowned arms of the Duchy of Milan.

(Est. 900-1,200)





- 640 Philip II. Doppia, 1582. Nearly Extremely Fine. F-716, CC-unlisted date. Types as the preceding. (Est. 900-1,200)

## Doppia, 1586

Inverted Date

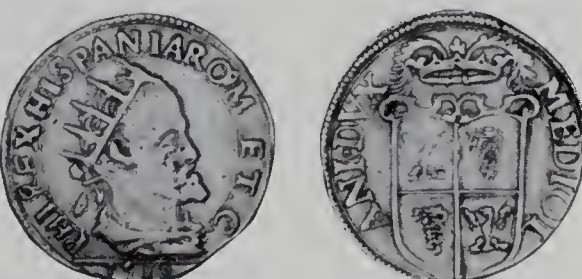


- 641 Philip II. Doppia, 1586, inverted date. Very Fine. F-716, CC-unlisted date. Very rare, only a handful of specimens are known with the date elements inverted. Obverse and reverse types as the preceding. (Est. 2,000-3,000)



- 642 Philip II. Doppia, 1588. Very Fine, clipped at the bottom of the obverse. F-716, CC-5751. Types largely as the preceding. Date numerals partially off flan. (Est. 900-1,200)

## Exceptionally Rare 2 Doppie, 1588



- 643 Philip II. 2 Doppie, 1588. Nearly Very Fine. 13.0 grams. F-715. Obverse and reverse types as found on the doppia in the preceding lot. Obvious signs of wear, yet date numerals legible and all major design types present. Of extreme importance to the history of Milanese numismatics. (Est. 10,000-20,000)

Struck in the same year as the failure of Philip II's grand scheme for the reconquest of England for the Catholic cause.



- 644 Philip II. Doppia, 1589. About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-716. Types as the preceding, struck on a rather irregularly shaped flan, but with date numerals and legends fully legible. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 645 Philip II. Doppia, 1593. Extremely Fine, slightly off center on the reverse. F-716. Types as the preceding, save for a larger date. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 646 Philip II. Doppia, 1594. Choice Very Fine. F-716, CC-5753. Types as the preceding. A nice portrait of the Spanish king. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

## Rare Youthful Portrait of Philip III



- 647 Philip III (1598-1621). Doppia, 1617. Very Fine, legends tight and partially off flan. F-721, CC-7059a. Obverse: bust right of the youthful Philip III; reverse: arms of the Duchy of Milan. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

Philip III inherited the kingdom from his father Philip II in 1598. According to some accounts, his father admitted that God had not given him a son capable of governing his vast dominions. Philip III is said to have spent most of his time enjoying the life at court and practicing pious acts for the benefit of his soul.



- 648 Philip III. 2 Doppie, 1617. Very Fine, obverse well struck, reverse weak on the right. 13.05 grams. F-720. Once mounted. Obverse: bust right of Philip III; reverse: crowned arms of the Duchy of Milan. The by now standard types. (Est. 2,000-3,000)





- 649 Philip IV (1621-1665). Doppia, n.d. Very Fine. F-725. Variety with two pellets below bust on the obverse. Obverse: crowned bust right of Philip IV; reverse: crowned arms of the Duchy of Milan. A rare, early piece from the reign. (Est. 3,000-4,000)



- 652 Charles II (1665-1700) and Maria Anna, the Regent. 2 Doppie, 1666. Very Fine. 13.36 grams. F-726. Some rather severe planchet flaws on both surfaces. Obverse: conjoined busts right of the child Charles II and his Regent Maria Anna •CAROLVS•II HIS•REX•E MARIA •ANNA•T•ET•G; reverse: crowned arms of the Duchy of Milan. Very scarce. (Est. 2,500-3,500)



- 650 Philip IV. 2 Doppie, 1630. Extremely Fine, obverse and reverse surfaces pitted. 12.81 grams. F-724. Types as the preceding. (Est. 2,000-2,500)

### Rare 20 Zecchini of Philip IV



- 651 Philip IV. 20 Zecchini, 1643. Extremely Fine, well struck and centered. 65.60 grams. F-723. Carefully dismounted from a ring mount, affecting only the surface of the edge. Exceptionally rare and important. Obverse: bust right of Philip IV, crowned PHILIPPVS •III•REX•HISPANIA•; reverse: crowned arms of the Duchy of Milan MEDIO•DVX 1720 below. Ornamented edge. Extremely rare. (Est. 50,000-75,000)

Struck in the same year that Philip IV dismissed Olivares, his favorite and the administrator of the kingdom from his accession in 1621. The course of Philip IV's rule saw disasters beset Spain on all sides, which, finally, were blamed on the maladministration of Olivares, who, following Philip IV's majority, continued to involve the king in courtly amusements rather than the affairs of the empire. A patron of Velasquez and Calderon the dramatist, Philip IV's cultural achievements did not overshadow his political failures, in the opinion of later historians. On his death in September, 1665, he is said to have wished his son Charles better success with governing the empire than he had had.

### Rare Doppia, 1698



- 653 Charles II (1665-1700). Doppia, 1698. Choice Very Fine. F-728. Obverse: crowned bust right of Charles II, date below •CAROLVS •II•REX•HISPANIAR; reverse: crowned arms of the Duchy of Milan. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

Charles II, known to Spanish historians as "The Bewitched," was a feeble child whose health was despaired of until the age of seven. He was felt to be so unhealthy that he was prohibited from walking, even after that age. Fearing his mind too weak to conduct normal daily affairs, he was left uneducated and was not expected to bathe or clean himself. His mother, Maria Anna, was ousted from power by his brother Don Juan of Austria, who managed to prevail upon the young king to at least comb his hair. Toward the end of his rule it was "discovered" that he was bewitched, and a series of rigorous exorcisms were conducted to drive out the devils felt to be inhabiting his body. The efforts of the Inquisition to assist in the exorcisms are said to have driven Charles II insane. On his death, he willed the kingdom to Philip, Duke of Anjou, a grandson of the French Louis XIV.

### Very Rare 2 Scudi, 1720



- 654 Charles VI (1711-1740). 2 Scudi d'Oro, 1720. Extremely Fine, lustrous. Struck slightly off center. 6.60 grams. F-729. Obverse: laureate bust-right of Charles VI •CAROLVS•VI•IMP•ET•HISP•REX; reverse: crowned arms of the Duchy of Milan •MEDIO•DVX 1720 below. Ornamented edge. Extremely rare. (Est. 15,000-17,000)

On the death of Joseph I in 1711, Charles VI inherited the Italian possessions of the House of Habsburg. On his death in 1740, the direct male line of the Habsburg family became extinct and the succession passed to his daughter, Maria Theresa.



### Rare Scudo d'Oro, 1724



- 655 Charles VI. Scudo d'Oro, 1724. Very Fine. F-730. Very rare. Obverse: bust right of Charles VI CAROLVS·VI·IMP·ET·H·R; reverse: type as the preceding, crowned arms of Milan with ethnic and date below. (Est. 8,000-10,000)



- 656 Maria Theresa (1740-1780). Zecchino, 1778. Uncirculated, lustrous. F-735, Cr-38. An attractive, prooflike example. Obverse: veiled bust right of Maria Theresa; reverse: crowned arms of the Duchy of Milan. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 657 Maria Theresa. 2 Doppie, 1778. Very Fine. F-733, Cr-40. Types as the preceding. Somewhat softly struck in the center of the obverse, and lightly cleaned long ago. (Est. 1,200-1,500)

### Outstanding 2 Doppie, 1779



- 658 Maria Theresa. 2 Doppie, 1779. Choice Extremely Fine, lustrous and with semi-reflective surfaces. F-733, Cr-40. Types as the preceding, but in an outstanding state of preservation. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

### Extremely Rare Double Portrait 10 Ducats



- 659 Maria Theresa (1740-1780) and Joseph II (1765-1790). 10 Ducats, n.d. Very Fine. 34.82 grams. Once mounted. Obverse: veiled bust right of Maria Theresa; reverse: bust right of Joseph II. Gold abschlag from the muled obverse dies of Dav-1386 (Maria Theresa) and 1387 (Joseph II) types. Exceptionally rare, and highly intriguing. (Est. 20,000-40,000)

This piece, struck in the Milan Mint, was clearly produced as a commemorative or donative, rather than for currency issue.



- 660 Joseph II (1780-1790). Doppia, 1781. Uncirculated. F-736. A lovely, prooflike example of the election issue. Obverse: bust right of Joseph II; reverse: inscription in six lines, dated July 25, 1781. Struck on the occasion of Joseph II's installation as King of Lombardy. (Est. 3,500-4,500)

By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) the Austrians were given Milan and Tuscany as their spheres of interest in northern Italy. Joseph II's administration of the new kingdom of Lombardy was beneficial to the region, even if stricter than that exercised by his wife Maria Theresa. In the area of criminal law, his administration was considerably more humane than that which had prevailed before, and among other things, torture was abolished.



- 661 Joseph II. Zecchino, 1781. Uncirculated, area of dark staining on the obverse and reverse. F-737. Partially prooflike. The companion piece to that in the preceding lot, also struck on the election of Joseph II as King of Lombardy. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 662 Joseph II. Doppia, 1781. Choice Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-738, Cr-47. Obverse: bust right of Joseph II; reverse: arms of Milan. (Est. 1,500-2,500)





- 663 Joseph II. Zecchino, 1781. Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-739. Types as the preceding. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 664 Joseph II (1765-1790). Ducat, 1786. Very Fine. Obverse: bust right of Joseph II; reverse: crowned armorial imperial eagle. F-304. (Est. 700-900)



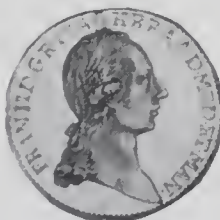
- 665 Joseph II. 2 Ducats, 1786. Very Fine. Holed and repaired at the top. F-298. Types as the preceding. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



- 666 Leopold II (1790-1792). 1/2 Sovrano, 1792. Extremely Fine, cleaned. F-330, Cr-56. Obverse: crowned arms. (Est. 700-900)



- 667 Francis II (1792-1797). Zecchino, 1792. Uncirculated, with highly reflective surfaces. F-741. Obverse: bust right of Francis II; reverse: crowned inscription in six lines, dated September 16, 1792. Struck on the occasion of the election of Francis II as King of Lombardy. (Est. 2,000-3,000)



- 668 Francis II. Doppia, 1792. About Uncirculated, highly reflective surfaces. Obverse: bust right of Francis II; reverse: crowned inscription in six lines, dated September 16, 1792. Struck on the occasion of Francis' election as King of Lombardy, a companion piece to that in the preceding lot. (Est. 2,000-2,500)

## Lira del Giuramento in Gold



- 669 Francis I (1814-1835). Lira del Giuramento, 1815, struck in gold. Uncirculated, with highly reflective surfaces. 5.0 grams. F-unlisted. Of the highest rarity, quite possibly unique. Obverse: arms of Milan and Venice, crowned by the iron crown of the Lombards, inscription around; reverse: crowned inscription in four lines, dated May 15, 1815 at Milan. Struck in gold as a commemorative, on the occasion of Francis I's installation as King of Lombardy. An exceptionally important piece for the history of Milanese numismatics. (Est. 4,000-6,000)



- 670 Ferdinand I (1835-1848). 2 Zecchini, 1838. Uncirculated, lustrous. 5.24 grams. F-unlisted. Extremely rare. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand I; reverse: inscription in five lines, iron crown of the Lombards between, dated at Milan September, 1838. Plain edge. (Est. 2,000-3,000)



- 671 Ferdinand I. Zecchino, 1838. Uncirculated, lustrous. Like its companion piece in the preceding lot, struck in gold to commemorate Ferdinand I's installation as King of the Lombards. Types as that in the preceding lot. Also rare. (Est. 800-1,200)



- 672 Franz Joseph I (1848-1916). Sovrano, 1856-M. Extremely Fine. F-404. Obverse: bust right of Franz Joseph I; reverse: crowned armorial imperial eagle. Rare. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

- 673 Pair of 20-lire pieces from the Milan Mint. 1872-M. Extremely Fine. F-13; 1873-M. Also Extremely Fine. F-13. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est. 250-300)



## Mirandola



- 674 John Francis Pico (1499-1533). Zecchino, n.d. Very Fine, double-struck, soft in the centers. F-746. Obverse: bust left of John Francis Pico, Duke of Mirandola; reverse: arms, surmounted by a double eagle. (Est. 2,500-3,500)



- 675 John Francis Pico. Doppia, n.d. Very Fine, obverse scratched. F-744. Obverse: bust right of John Francis Pico; reverse: St. Francis kneeling right, inscription around. Scarce. (Est. 3,000-3,500)

## Modena

### Rare Ducat of Clement VII



- 676 Papal State. Clement VII (1523-1534). Ducat, n.d. Extremely Fine, with some lustre remaining. F-406. Obverse: bust left of Pope Clement VII; reverse: St. Geminianus enthroned, facing, arms below. Rare. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

Modena was the seat of the d'Este family, who ruled the city from 1288 onward. With various changes of fortune, the d'Este family governed the affairs of Modena until August 20, 1859, when the city's representatives incorporated their territory into the Kingdom of Italy.

- 677 Francis I d'Este (1629-1658). 1/3 Scudo, or 103 Soldi, n.d. Very Fine, planchet crinkled. F-791. Obverse: eagle standing right; reverse: inscription and denomination in four lines. (Est. 350-500)



- 678 Hercules d'Este II (1534-1559), as Duke of Modena and Ferrara. Scudo, n.d. Very Fine, soft in the centers. F-761. Obverse: floriated cross, ethnic around; reverse: St. Geminianus seated left, inscription around. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

Modena was ruled by the Este family of Ferrara after 1336. It was an unusually well-governed state and a center of learning under such patrons of the arts as Duke Hercules II, husband of Renee, daughter of King Louis XII of France and Genoa. Modena was seat of a famed academy of letters from the late 16th century.

## 24 Scudi of Francis I d'Este

Of the Highest Rarity



- 679 Francis I d'Este (1629-1658). 24 Scudi d'Oro, n.d. (1631). 77.99 grains. Choice Very Fine. F-770. Struck from the undated ducatone dies (cf. Dav-4034). Of the highest rarity, possibly unique. Obverse: ornate bust left of Francis I d'Este FR•I•MVT•RE•E•C•DVX•VIII; reverse: Italian cog type vessel, sailing right, •NON•ALIO•SIDERE•. Possibly once mounted. An exceptional specimen for the numismatic history of the d'Este family. (Est. 30,000-40,000)

The fortunes of the d'Este family date from as early as the late 11th century, with the acquisition of the town of Este by Alberto Azzo II. The later success of the family dates from the reigns of Borso and Lionello in the middle 15th century. The name of the d'Este family is inextricably bound up with the history of the Italian Renaissance in all its aspects. Francis I d'Este, one of the later heads of the family, commanded the French army in Italy in 1647.

## Naples



- 680 Alfonso I (1442-1458, V of Aragon 1416-1458). Ducat, n.d. About Uncirculated, sharply struck, well centered. F-815, CC-1256. Called a ducatone by Friedberg. Obverse: arms of Naples and Aragon +:ALFONSV:D:G:R:ARAGO:SICILI:CITR:VLTR:; reverse: ruler on horseback +:DNS:M:ATIVTO:ET EGO:DESPICI:NIMIC:M:.. Rare. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

Alfonso the Magnanimous inherited Naples from Joanna II, who had adopted him as her heir. As the inscription on the coin indicates, under Alfonso's rule Sicily was united to Naples at this time. On Alfonso I's death the throne was left to his illegitimate son Ferdinand I.



- 681 Ferdinand I (1458-1494) of Aragon. Ducat, n.d. Extremely Fine. F-819. Obverse: crowned bust right of Ferdinand I; reverse: arms of Naples and Aragon. (Est. 1,000-1,500)





- 682 **Alfonso II (1494-1496). Ducat, n.d. Uncirculated, well struck and centered. F-820a. Rare. Obverse: bust right of Alfonso II; reverse: arms of Naples and Aragon. (Est. 4,000-6,000)**

Following the death of Ferdinand I, Alfonso II succeeded but reigned for little more than a year. The invasion of Charles VIII of France, which had begun under his father's reign, supplanted Alfonso II, who was forced to abdicate. The success of the French armies forced an alliance among the Papacy, Spain, the Empire, and Venice, which successfully resisted the French and allowed Alfonso II to regain his throne in 1495. His death followed the next year.

### Rare Ducat of Frederick III



- 683 **Frederick III (1496-1501). Ducat, n.d. Extremely Fine. Very rare. F-822. Obverse: bust right of Frederick III of Aragon and Naples; reverse: ornate tilting helm. (Est. 6,000-8,000)**

Frederick succeeded his father Alfonso II in 1496. The kingdom, however, had been torn by civil war and invasion, and the French under Louis XII continued to press their claim. Spanish control was finally consolidated in 1502, with various vicissitudes lasting until the French Revolution.



- 684 **Ferdinand the Catholic (1504-1516). Ducat, n.d. Extremely Fine, softly struck in the center of the obverse. F-828. Very scarce. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand, King of Spain; reverse: crowned arms, G in left obverse field. (Est. 2,000-3,000)**



- 685 **Charles and Joanna (1516-1519). Ducat, n.d. Very Fine, imperfectly struck at the upper left obverse rim. F-829. Obverse: crowned arms; reverse: cross of Jerusalem. (Est. 400-500)**



- 686 **Philip II (1556-1598). Scudo d'Oro, n.d. Choice Very Fine, attractive. F-836a. Obverse: bust right of Philip II; reverse: crowned oval arms. (Est. 1,500-2,000)**



- 687 **Philip IV (1621-1665). Scudo d'Oro, 1622. Very Fine. F-840. Obverse: bust right of Philip IV; reverse: crowned arms. (Est. 1,000-1,500)**



- 688 **Philip IV. Scudo d'Oro, 1642. Extremely Fine/Very Fine. An attractive portrait piece. F-841. Obverse: bust left of Philip IV; reverse: crowned arms. Scarce issue. (Est. 2,500-3,500)**



- 689 **Ferdinand IV Bourbon (1759-1799), Infanta of Spain. 6 Ducati, 1760. Extremely Fine, reverse surface highly reflective. F-846, Cr-75. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand IV; reverse: crowned arms, denomination below. (Est. 500-600)**

- 690 **Ferdinand IV. 2 Ducati, 1762. Very Fine, once mounted. F-848. Types as the preceding. (Est. 250-350)**

- 691 **Ferdinand IV. 4 Ducati, 1767. Choice Very Fine, with older toning. F-847, Cr-75. Types as the preceding. (Est. 300-400)**

- 692 **Ferdinand IV. 6 Ducati, 1770. Very Fine. F-849, Cr-76. Adjustment marks visible at the upper left portion of the reverse. Types largely as the preceding. (Est. 300-400)**



- 693 **Ferdinand IV. 6 Ducati, 1785. Choice About Uncirculated, with partially reflective surfaces. F-852, Cr-76a. Somewhat exceptional condition for this issue. (Est. 700-900)**



## Very Rare 40 Franchi of Joachim Murat



- 694 **Joachim Murat (1808-1815). 40 Franchi, 1810.** Very Fine. F-858, Cr-104, VG-2244, Rep-1001. Very Rare, one of only 18 pieces struck. Obverse: bust left of Joachim Murat, King of Naples and the two Sicilies GIOACCHINO NAPOLEONE RE DEL DUE SICI.; reverse: denomination within an olive wreath PRIN E GRAND'AMMI DI FRAN 1810. Ornamented edge. (Est. 15,000-20,000)

As de Mey and Poindessault note, of all the coins of the Napoleonic era this has certainly reached the highest price in the last few years (page 326). The Kingdom of Naples and the two Sicilies was conferred upon Joachim Murat in 1808 by Napoleon, Emperor of the French. Within a short time after assuming his responsibilities, Murat's openness of character and easygoing manner attracted a following, which encouraged the king to declare his independence from the Napoleonic Empire. Although Murat's sympathies lay with his advisors, he nevertheless followed Napoleon into Russia and later fought in the German campaigns. However, in 1814 he signed a treaty with Austria, and the following month proclaimed his separation from Napoleon. A few minor engagements between his armies and those of Eugène Beauharnais followed, but when Napoleon returned to France from Elba in 1815, Murat led an army into northern Italy to support his emperor's cause. Defeated and forced to retreat, on May 18 Murat left Naples for France.



- 695 **Ferdinand I (1817-1825). 30 Ducati, 1818.** Choice Very Fine. F-855, Cr-129. Lustrous. Obverse: bust left of Ferdinand I; reverse: genius standing left. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

## Rare 15 Ducati of 1825



- 696 **Francis I (1825-1830). 15 Ducati, 1825.** Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-863, Cr-140. Very rare. Obverse: bust right of Francis I; reverse: type as the preceding. A rare issue, unpriced in either Friedberg or the *Standard Catalogue of World Gold Coins*. (Est. 12,000-19,000)

With the coming of the Austrians, Neapolitan liberties were eclipsed. Ferdinand I instituted harsh state trials, which often resulted in execution. The regime of the Medici was reinstituted, and civil liberties curtailed. On his death in 1825, Francis I succeeded and if anything increased the severities of his father's reign. It was during Francis I's reign that the Swiss Guard was established as a protection for the autocracy.



- 697 **Francis I. 3 Ducati, 1826.** About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-865, Cr-138. Types as the preceding. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 698 **Francis I. 6 Ducati, 1826.** About Uncirculated, lustrous. Scarce. F-864, Cr-139. Types as the preceding. A scarce issue, in an attractive state of preservation. (Est. 1,200-1,500)



- 699 **Francis I. 30 Ducati, 1826.** Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-862, Cr-141. Types as the preceding. A scarce and popular two-year type. (Est. 2,500-3,000)

## Palermo

- 700 **Charles Bourbon (1734-1759). Oncia, 1747.** Extremely Fine, typical strike. F-887, Cr-14a. Obverse: bust right of Charles Bourbon; reverse: Phoenix rising from the flames. (Est. 400-500)



- 701 **Charles Bourbon. 2 Oncia, 1753.** Extremely Fine, typical strike. F-886. Obverse: bust right of Charles Bourbon; reverse: imperial eagle. Some lustre. (Est. 700-1,000)

## Parma and Piacenza



- 702 **Papal State. Paul III (1534-1549). Scudo d'Oro, n.d.** Extremely Fine, planchet somewhat crinkled. F-422. Obverse: Papal arms; reverse: floriated cross. (Est. 600-800)





- 703 **Octavius Farnese (1547-1586). Scudo d'Oro, 1556.** Extremely Fine. F-890. Obverse: crowned Farnese arms; reverse: Securitas reclining right, date below. Scarce. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

The House of Farnese began its meteoric rise under Ranuccio the Elder, defender of Pope Eugene IV. His son became Pope Paul III, who created the duchy of Parma and Piacenza for his own natural son Peter Louis in 1545. Deprived of the succession by the same Pope, the second Duke Octavius Farnese reconquered his domain, becoming a strong ruler who did much to build up his devastated state.



- 704 **Octavius Farnese. 2 Doppie, 1586.** Very Fine, softly struck in the centers. F-893. Obverse: bust right of Octavius Farnese; reverse: crowned she wolf, date below. Very scarce. (Est. 3,500-4,500)

The son of Pier Luigi, Octavius Farnese successfully recovered his duchy from forces of the Empire (1551), but five years later was forced to submit to a Spanish garrison within the duchy. This piece was struck the year following the departure of the Spaniards.



- 705 **Octavius Farnese. Doppia, 1587.** Choice Very Fine, flan cracked. F-894 (this date unlisted). Obverse: bust right of Octavius Farnese; reverse: type as the preceding. Very scarce. (Est. 3,000-4,000)



- 706 **Alexander Farnese (1586-1591). 2 Doppie, 1589.** Very Fine, flan cracked. F-899. Obverse: draped bust left of Alexander Farnese; reverse: traditional type, as the preceding. Scarce. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

Alexander Farnese, Octavius' son, was raised in Spain and spent his adult life engaged in the service of the Spanish armies in the Low Countries. As a young man, he took part at the Battle of Lepanto (1571). Although named Duke of Parma in 1586, he never actually took possession of the throne.



- 707 **Ranuccio Farnese I (1592-1622). 2 Doppie, 1608.** Very Fine, possibly once mounted. F-907. Obverse: bust left of Ranuccio Farnese; reverse: the traditional Farnese reverse type. (Est. 2,000-3,000)



- 708 **Ranuccio Farnese I. 2 Doppie, 1613.** Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-905. Very scarce. Obverse: bust left of Ranuccio Farnese I; reverse: the wind blowing for Piacenza. Possibly once mounted. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

The coinage of Ranuccio Farnese I typically portrayed his great warrior father Alexander, Spanish governor in the Netherlands, arch-enemy of the Dutch in the United Provinces' war for independence. After Alexander's death at Arras in 1592, Ranuccio became duke. His fiscal mismanagement and massive debts caused a decline in the formerly prosperous duchy.

### Rare 6 Doppie, 1786



- 709 **Ferdinand I Bourbon (1765-1802). 6 Doppie, 1786.** Extremely Fine, well struck and lustrous. 42.59 grams. F-927. Obverse: bust right of Ferdinand I, the Spanish Infanta; reverse: crowned arms, ethnic and date around. Ornamented edge. Rare. (Est. 7,000-9,000)



- 710 **Ferdinand I Bourbon. Doppia, 1790.** Choice Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-930. Types as the preceding. (Est. 700-900)



## Pavia



- 711 Liutprand (712-744), King of the Lombards. About Uncirculated. F-942. Obverse: bust right of Liutprand, T (=Ticino); reverse: Victory standing left. Outstanding condition. (Est. 900-1,000)

## Pisa



- 712 Ferdinand II de Medici (1621-1670), Grand Duke of Etruria. Doppia, 1644. Very Fine, Obverse stained. F-971. Obverse: Madonna, inscription around; reverse: cross of Pisa. Misstruck on the reverse. Very scarce. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

## Retegno

## Rare 10 Zecchini of Retegno



- 713 Anthony Gaetano Trivulzio (1679-1705). 10 Zecchini, 1686. 34.19 grams. Uncirculated, double struck, with some parts of the legend indistinct. F-989. Very rare. Obverse: bust right of Anthony Gaetano Trivulzio, Count of Retegno; reverse: complex crowned arms, inscription and date around. Heavy die polish lines in the obverse field. (Est. 10,000-15,000)

The Trivulzio family received the gift of the County of Retegno in 1564, when the Emperor Ferdinand III granted Cardinal Teodoro Trivulzio the city and the minting right. Anthony Gaetano Trivulzio was a cadet member of the family, and appears to have struck coins in 1686 only.

## Rare Ducat, 1726



- 714 Anthony Ptolemy Trivulzio (1708-1767). Ducat, 1726. Choice About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-993. A couple of obverse cut marks. Obverse: bust right of Anthony Ptolemy Trivulzio; reverse: crowned, canopied arms, ethnic and date around. Rare. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

## Soragna

## Rare Scudo of Soragna



- 715 Nicholas Meli-Lupi (1731-1741). Scudo d'Oro, 1731. Choice Extremely Fine, lustrous. Rim nick at 3:00 on the reverse. F-1171. Obverse: crowned, canopied arms, ethnic around; reverse: imperial eagle, struck under the auspices of the Empire. Struck from rusty dies. Reeded edge. Rare, the only ruler of this principality to strike gold, and the only gold issue of the reign. (Est. 5,000-7,000)

## Siena



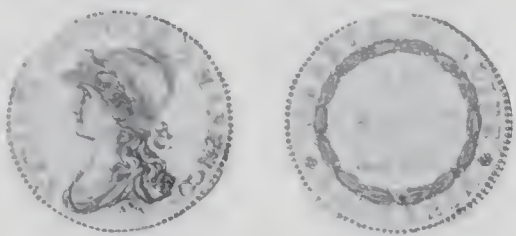
- 716 Republic. Scudo d'Oro, 1553. Extremely Fine, somewhat imperfectly struck on the obverse. F-1161. Obverse: she wolf, ethnic around, date below exergual line; reverse: ornate, floriated cross, inscription around. Very scarce. (Est. 2,500-3,500)



- 717 John Galeazzo (1390-1404). Sanese d'Oro, n.d. Choice Extremely Fine, well struck and lustrous. F-1164. Obverse: city cipher, inscription around; reverse: cross potent, inscription around. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



## Sub-Alpine Republic



- 718 20 Francs, an 9 (1800). About Uncirculated, with prooflike surfaces. F-1172, Cr-5. Obverse: bust of Athena, left, inscription around relating to the victories at Marengo; reverse: denomination and date within an olive wreath, inscription and ethnic around and below. Scarce. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

## Tassarolo



- 719 Philip Spinola (1616-1688). Ducat, n.d. Choice Very Fine, struck on a crinkled planchet. F-1186. Rare. Obverse: soldier standing left, bearing long two-handed sword, point reversed, inscription around; reverse: inscription in five lines upon a tablet. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

The Spinola family provided soldiers and statesmen to the Spanish and later imperial rulers of Italy. Philip Spinola issued the final coinage of the family.

## Trent

### The Rare Ducat of Trent



- 720 Bishopric. Peter Vigilius (1776-1800). Ducat, 1776. Extremely Fine. F-1189. Rare, the only gold piece struck by this bishopric. Obverse: bust right of Peter Vigilius, Bishop of Trent; reverse: crowned and canopied arms, date of election around. Struck on the occasion of Peter Vigilius' election to the bishopric. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

Trent in South Tyrol, saw gold coinage only for the election of Count Peter Vigilius of Thun as bishop in 1776. This Austrian noble sympathized with the unilateral church reforms of Emperor Joseph II and promoted them in his multi-lingual diocese.

## Tuscany



- 721 Provisional Government (1859). Ruspone, 1859. Uncirculated, with prooflike surfaces. F-1195, Cr-80. Struck at Florence for the Provisional Government of Tuscany. Obverse: Florentine lily; reverse: St. John the Baptist. One-year type. (Est. 1,700-2,200)

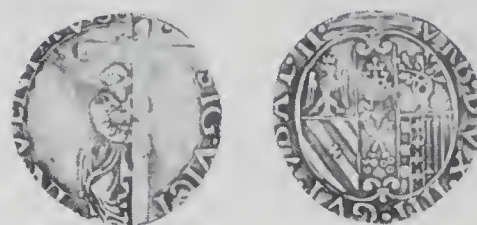
## Urbino

### Rare Ducat of Francis Maria I



- 722 Francis Maria I (1508-1538). Ducat, n.d. Extremely Fine, well struck and centered. F-1197. Obverse: bust right of Francis Maria I, Duke of Urbino; reverse: crowned griffon supporting ducal arms, inscription around. Rare, as are all the gold issues of this duchy. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

An enemy of Cesare Borgia, Duke Guidobald of Urbino adopted Francis Maria I delle Rovere as his heir, thus uniting Urbino and Sinigaglia. The delle Rovere already held Pesaro and the three territories made a compact and prosperous duchy. The delle Rovere rulers ended with Francis Maria II and the principality was annexed to the Papal States in 1626.



- 723 Guidobald II (1538-1574). Ducat, n.d. Very Fine. F-1203. Obverse scratched. Obverse: St. Helen and the cross; reverse: arms of the Duchy of Urbino. (Est. 1,000-1,500)

### Very Rare 4 Scudi of Urbino



- 724 Francis Maria II (1574-1624). 4 Scudi d'Oro, n.d. Very Fine. 13.37 grams. F-1208. Very rare. Obverse: crowned arms of Francis Maria II, Duke of Urbino, within the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece; reverse: tree representing stability, with branches entwined. Once mounted. (Est. 6,000-8,000)

### Rare Scudo of Francis Maria II



- 725 Francis Maria II. Scudo d'Oro, n.d. About Uncirculated, well struck and centered. Cleaned. F-1210. Obverse: crowned arms of the Duchy of Urbino; reverse: St. Michael slaying the dragon, motto around. Rare. (Est. 4,000-6,000)



## Vatican



- 726 **Leo X (1513-1521). Ducat, n.d. Choice Extremely Fine, well struck.** F-47. Obverse: Papal arms, Papal name around; reverse: Sts. Peter and Paul, standing facing. Very scarce. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

## Rare 2½ Ducats of Leo X



- 727 **Leo X. 2½ Ducats, n.d. Very Fine.** 8.08 grams. F-43. Rare. Obverse: bust right of Leo X; reverse: the three Magi riding left, motto around and ethnic below. (Est. 6,000-7,000)

Leo X began life as Giovanni de' Medici, the second son of Lorenzo the Magnificent. As a second son, he was, naturally, destined for the church from birth. Created a cardinal in 1488 at the age of 13, he was chosen Pope at the age of 37. While an able administrator, his primary goal during his papacy was the furtherance of his family's fortune. A scholar and patron of the arts, he missed the importance of Martin Luther's intended reforms, issuing a bulla in 1520 excommunicating Luther.



- 728 **Paul III (1534-1549). Scudo d'Oro, n.d. About Very Fine.** F-65. Obverse: Papal arms, inscription around; reverse: St. Paul standing, facing. (Est. 500-600)

## Outstanding 2 Fiorini of Paul III



- 729 **Paul III. 2 Fiorini di Camera, n.d. Extremely Fine.** F-62. 6.75 grams. Obverse: bust left of the aged Paul III; reverse: St. Peter, the Fisher of Men, motto around. Plain edge. Very rare, and an outstanding example. (Est. 10,000-15,000)

Paul III was born Alexander Farnese. His eventful reign saw, among other things, his excommunication of Henry VIII (1538) and the establishment of the Order of the Society of Jesus (1540). A staunch defender of orthodoxy, he both convened the Council of Trent (1545) and was instrumental in introducing the Inquisition into Italy. Under Paul III the role of the Papacy as patron of the arts took on renewed vigor. Michelangelo's "The Last Judgment" in the Sistine Chapel is but one of the works Paul III was responsible for commissioning. His friendship and close alliance with the artist Michelangelo led him to grant the artist the responsibility for the reconstruction of St. Peter's Basilica. Paul's portrait was painted by Titian.

## Outstanding 4 Scudi d'Oro of Innocent XII



- 730 **Innocent XII (1691-1700). 4 Scudi d'Oro, 1694. Extremely Fine, perfectly struck and centered.** A sensitive and realistic portrait of the Pope, from a die by Korner. F-174. 13.41 grams. Obverse: bust right of Innocent XII; reverse: the fountain of the Trevi in Rome. Plain edge. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

Innocent XII was born Antonio Pignatelli in Naples. During his reign relations with the French were good, but amounted only to a truce in between times of turmoil. His advice to Charles II of Spain regarding the succession was instrumental in bringing on the War of the Spanish Succession. In an attempt to halt some of the abuses of nepotism, Innocent XII's bulla *romanus decet pontificem* ordained that no pope should create more than one nephew a cardinal, and should not grant him an income over 12,000 scudi d'oro per year.

## Rare Scudo d'Oro of Innocent XIII



- 731 **Innocent XIII (1721-1724). Scudo d'Oro, year 3 (1723). Extremely Fine, test cut at 5:00 on the obverse.** F-211. Rare. Obverse: bust right of Innocent XIII; reverse: crowned eagle, motto around. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

Innocent XIII is one of the more forgettable of the early 18th-century popes. Born in Rome a member of the Conti family, his reign saw the succession of Naples to Charles VI (1722) and the Papacy's support of the Old Pretender, James III of Scotland.





- 732 **Sede vacante. Doppia, 1823-B.** Choice Extremely Fine. F-251, Cr-125. Obverse: arms; reverse: St. Peter. Partially prooflike surfaces. (Est. 500-600)



- 733 **Sede vacante. Doppia, 1830.** Choice Extremely Fine. F-259, Cr-143. Prooflike obverse surface. Once mounted. Obverse: arms of the interregnum; reverse: the Holy Spirit in glory. Scarce. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 734 **Gregory XVI (1831-1846). Doppia, 1834. Bologna.** Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-261, Cr-157. Obverse: bust left of Gregory XVI; reverse: St. Peter. (Est. 600-700)

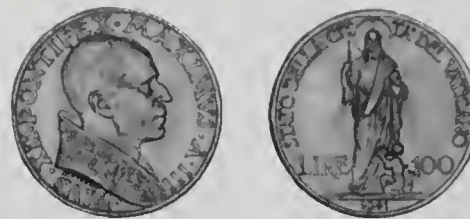


- 735 **Gregory XVI. 5 Scudi d'Oro, 1834. Rome.** Extremely Fine, harshly cleaned. F-262, Cr-159. Rare. Obverse: bust left of Gregory XVI; reverse: Sts. Peter and Paul standing, facing. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

- 736 **Pius IX (1846-1878). 10 Lire, 1866-R.** Very Fine. F-281, Cr-193. (Est. 200-250)



- 737 **Pius IX. 100 Lire, 1866-R.** Extremely Fine, some light bagmarks. Very scarce, only 1,115 struck. F-278, Cr-19.6. Obverse: bust left of Pius IX; reverse: denomination and date within a wreath of olive and oak leaves. (Est. 1,000-1,500)



- 738 **Pius XII (1939-1958). 100 Lire, 1941.** Uncirculated, lustrous. F-286, Y-30. Obverse: bust right of Pius XII; reverse: Christ standing, facing. (Est. 400-500)

## Venice

### Very Rare 5 Zecchini of John Corner II



- 739 **John Corner II (1709-1722). 5 Zecchini, n.d.** Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-1370a. Gold abschlag from the silver scudo or 140 soldi dies of Dav-1530. 17.37 grams. Obverse: floriated cross, ethnic around; reverse: arms of Venice, ethnic around and silver denomination below. Very rare, fewer than five thought to survive. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

### Outstanding Osella of Aloysius Mocenigo IV



- 740 **Aloysius Mocenigo IV (1763-1778). Osella of 4 Zecchini, 1772.** Choice About Uncirculated, well struck and lustrous. An outstanding specimen of this rarity. F-unlisted. 13.93 grams. Obverse: crowned lion of St. Mark; reverse: ethnic and date in four lines. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

The Oselle were donatives, granted annually by the Doge to the members of his court. The custom of an annual donation derived from a translation of an earlier obligation of the Doge to distribute largesse in kind to a more practical form, namely, the donation of both silver and gold oselle. The osella was originally a small bird customarily found in the marshes around the city. The donation retained the name of the original gift.



## Second Osella of Aloysius Mocenigo IV



- 741 Aloysius Mocenigo IV. Osella of 4 Zecchini, 1776. Extremely Fine. Once mounted. F-unlisted. 13.89 grams. Very rare. Obverse: the Doge praying before a Madonna and child; reverse: ethnic and date in five lines. Once mounted. (Est. 2,000-3,000)



- 742 Aloysius Mocenigo IV. 5 Zecchini, n.d. Extremely Fine, lustrous and well struck. F-unlisted, Cr-142.3 (the silver dies). Gold abschlag from the half scudo (70 soldi) dies of the reign. Obverse: floriated cross, inscription around; reverse: arms of St. Mark, ethnic and denomination (silver) around. Rare. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

## 10 Zecchini of Aloysius Mocenigo IV



- 743 Aloysius Mocenigo IV. 10 Zecchini, n.d. Extremely Fine, for the type. F-1419, Cr-73. 33.96 grams. Once mounted, some tooling marks visible. Obverse: Christ in majesty, inscription around; reverse: the Doge receiving his staff of office from St. Mark. This is the *Standard Catalogue of World Gold Coins* plate coin. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

## 10 Zecchini of Paul Rainier



- 744 Paul Rainier (1779-1789). 10 Zecchini, n.d. Choice Extremely Fine, for the type. F-1431, Cr-110. 34.71 grams. Types as the preceding. This also is the *Standard Catalogue of World Gold Coins* plate coin. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

## Rare 10 Zecchini of Luis Manin



- 745 Luis Manin (1789-1797). 10 Zecchini, n.d. Extremely Fine. F-unlisted, types of Dav-1570, Cr-130. 34.72 grams. Gold abschlag from the silver scudo (124 soldi) dies. Once mounted. Obverse: Doge receiving his banner from the lion of St. Mark; reverse: the Virgin standing before a maritime scene. Very rare.

(Est. 7,000-9,000)

## House of Savoy



- 746 Louis I (1434-1465). Ducat, n.d. Choice Very Fine, obverse well struck. F-1019. Obverse: Louis I on horseback, right; reverse:



tilting helm, FE RT flanking, inscription around. (Est. 1,000-2,000)

Following the retirement of Amadeus VIII in 1434, and his election five years later as Pope Felix V, Louis I assumed the affairs of the House of Savoy. Under his rule, however, Savoy began to decline, for he was led entirely by his ambitious wife, Anne of Lusignan. His failure to seize Milan in 1447 following the death of Filippo Maria, the last of the Visconti, lost the family that city. He died in 1465 in France while seeking French aid against the numerous conspiracies raised against him.



- 747 **Louis I. Scudo d'Oro, n.d.** Extremely Fine. F-1020. Obverse: arms, FERT above, ethnic around; reverse: floriated cross in the French style. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

Led by his wife, Anne of Lusignan, daughter of the King of Cyprus, Louis outfitted an expedition to Cyprus to reconquer the island, which brought him nothing but the empty title of King of Cyprus and Jerusalem. Despite his inability to retain his family's claim on Milan, Louis did extend the Savoyard domains to include both the city of Freiburg and the lordship of Monaco.

## Very Rare Ducat of Philibert II



- 748 **Philibert II (1497-1504). Ducat, n.d.** Choice Extremely Fine. Flan cracked. F-1031. Obverse: bust right of Philibert II; reverse: arms of Savoy, inscription around. (Est. 10,000-15,000)

Philibert II succeeded the elderly Philip of Bresse, who in turn had succeeded the infant Charles II, but reigned for only one year. Philibert II devoted himself almost exclusively to his own personal pleasures and left the administration of the affairs of state to his half brother, Renato, and later to his wife, Margaret of Austria. Leaving no male heirs behind, he was succeeded by his brother Charles III. Partially under the influence of his wife, during his reign Savoy began to forge closer ties with Austria, freeing itself from its earlier dependence upon France.



- 749 **Charles III (1504-1553). Scudo d'Oro, n.d.** Very Fine, planchet crinkled. F-1037. Obverse: crowned arms of Savoy; reverse: ornate, floriated cross. (Est. 2,500-3,500)

Charles III's reign was an unhappy one, as he was almost always embroiled in war.

## Rare Scudo d'Oro of Charles III



- 750 **Charles III. Scudo d'Oro, n.d.** Extremely Fine, double struck, with some loss of definition in the legends. F-1035. Obverse: Charles III, riding right; reverse: crowned arms of Savoy. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

Having loosed the reins of French dependency during Philibert II's reign, Savoy suffered the consequences during the reign of Charles III. Both Geneva and Vaud were lost to the House of Savoy, and at Charles III's death the country was a battleground between the armies of Francis I of France and Charles V, the Emperor.



- 751 **Emanuel Philibert (1553-1580). Scudo d'Oro, 1555.** Very Fine. F-1039. Obverse: crowned arms of Savoy; reverse: floriated cross. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

On his father's death, Emanuel Philibert was serving with the armies of Spain and was unable to assume the reins of the duchy immediately.

## Rare Doppia of 1570



- 752 **Emanuel Philibert. Doppia, 1570. Turin.** Very Fine. F-1042. Obverse: bust right of Emanuel Philibert; reverse: arms, those of Savoy superimposed in the center. Very rare. (Est. 5,000-6,000)

Emanuel Philibert was one of the foremost generals of his day. At the beginning of his reign he was serving the emperor as Governor General of the Low Countries. His victory at St. Quentin over the French in 1557 was an outstanding one. However, for his subjects his rule marked the beginning of the absolutism that characterized most of the European principalities of the day. By the end of his reign, both French and Spanish forces had evacuated the fortresses they held in the Piedmont, and Savoy had extended its seaboard by purchasing Tenda and Oneglia.



- 753 **Emanuel Philibert. Scudo d'Oro, 1575.** Extremely Fine, attractive. F-1041. Obverse: crowned arms, inscription around; reverse: central cross, inscription around. (Est. 1,000-1,500)





- 754 Charles Emanuel I (1580-1630). Scudo d'Oro, 1575. Very Fine. F-unlisted. Struck in the name of Charles Emanuel, but from the date during the lifetime of his father Emanuel Philibert. Quite possibly unique. (Est. 2,000-3,000)



- 755 Charles Emanuel I. Ducat, 1602. Very Fine. F-1056. Obverse: Madonna and child, seated; reverse: arms of Charles Emanuel I, date below. Scarce. (Est. 800-1,200)

### Rare Doppia of 1640



- 756 Charles Emanuel II (1637-1648), under the Regency of Maria Christina. Doppia, 1640. Fine. F-1072. Obverse: conjoined busts left of the infant Charles Emanuel II and his mother, the Regent Maria Christina; reverse: crowned arms of the House of Savoy. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

Charles Emanuel II succeeded his brother, Francis Giacinto, who ruled for only a year. The first 11 years of Charles Emanuel II's titular rule were under the regency of his mother.

### Extremely Rare 10 Scudi, 1641



- 757 Charles Emanuel II and the Regent Maria Christina. 10 Scudi d'Oro, 1641. About Uncirculated, lustrous. Two obvious flan cracks. F-1069. 33.12 grams. Very rare. Obverse: conjoined busts left of Charles Emanuel II and Maria Christina, his mother and Regent; reverse: crowned arms of the House of Savoy. Extremely rare, and of the highest importance to the numismatic history of the House of Savoy. (Est. 20,000-30,000)

Maria Christina, wife to Victor Amadeus I (1630-1637), was a daughter of the French Henry IV. Despite her French origins, Maria Christina attempted to resist Cardinal Richelieu, and to govern Savoy on behalf of her son independently. However, her continual struggles with her brothers-in-law led to civil war, during which the relatives appealed to Spain, forcing Christina to turn to France for assistance. Luckily for the dynasty, Maria Christina was successful in calming the feuds, and the House of Savoy was spared the loss of its independence.

### Doppia, 1654

Of the Highest Rarity



- 758 Charles Emanuel II (1648-1675), sole ruler. Doppia, 1654. Extremely Fine. Once holed, repaired. F-1084. Of the highest rarity, possibly unique. Obverse: bust right of Charles Emanuel II; reverse: arms of Savoy. (Est. 10,000-12,000)

In 1648 Charles Emanuel II assumed the reins of government in his own right. The war then raging between France and Spain devastated Savoy, which served as its battleground. By the Treaty of the Pyrenees (1669), the war was ended and Savoy happily regained most of her towns previously occupied by the French. Charles died in 1675.



## 10 Scudi d'Oro, 1663

Of the Highest Rarity



- 759 Charles Emanuel II. 10 Scudi d'Oro, 1663. Very Fine, flan bent. 33.22 grams. F-1082. Of the highest rarity. Obverse: bust right of Charles Emanuel II; reverse: crowned arms of the House of Savoy, uniting those of Piedmont and the Kingdom of Cyprus. (Est. 40,000-50,000)

The types on this 10 scudi d'oro are very reminiscent of those of Charles Emanuel II's scudi bianchi. The mature bust of Charles on this piece has been drawn with some sensitivity.



- 760 Charles Emanuel II. Doppia, 1675. Very Fine. F-1087. Obverse: bust right of Charles Emanuel II; reverse: crowned arms of the House of Savoy, joining those of the Kingdom of Cyprus and the Principality of the Piedmont. Rare. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

## Rare Doppia, 1714



- 761 Victor Amadeus II (1675-1730). Doppia, 1714. Extremely Fine, bright and lustrous. F-1100a. Obverse: bust right of Victor Amadeus II, inscription around bearing the titles of King of Sicily, Jerusalem, and Cyprus; reverse: crowned arms of the House of Savoy. (Est. 7,000-8,000)

By the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), Victor Amadeus II received recognition of his rule of Montferrat, as well as the title of King of Sicily, which appears on the obverse of this piece. In 1718 Savoy was forced to surrender the title of King of Sicily for that of King of Sardinia, which title was subsequently born by the rulers of the House of Savoy until their assumption of the kingship of a united Italy.

- 762 Charles Emanuel III (1730-1773). Zecchino, 1744. Very Fine. F-112. Obverse: crowned eagle, arms of Savoy in the center; reverse: the Annunciation. (Est. 1,500-1,700)



- 763 Charles Emanuel III. 1/2 Zecchino, 1744. Extremely Fine, planchet wavy. F-1113. Cr-26. Obverse and reverse types as the preceding. (Est. 1,000-1,200)

## 4 Zecchini, 1745



- 764 Charles Emanuel III. 4 Zecchini, 1745. Very Fine. 13.69 grams. F-1111, Cr-28. Types as the preceding. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

- 765 Charles Emanuel III. 1/4 Doppia, 1755. Very Fine, cleaned, once mounted. F-1107. Cr-29. Scarce. (Est. 700-900)

## 5 Doppie, 1768

Of the Highest Rarity



- 766 Charles Emanuel III. 5 Doppie, 1768. Extremely Fine, bright and lustrous. Just a few stray marks. 48.09 grams. F-1103, Cr-49. Of the highest rarity, fewer than five thought to survive. Obverse: bust left of Charles Emanuel III; reverse: arms of the House of Savoy, uniting those of Sardinia, Cyprus, Jerusalem, etc. (Est. 20,000-30,000)

Charles Emanuel III was a natural leader who took part in the War of Polish Succession on the French side against the Austrians. For his great victory at Guastalla (1734), he was awarded the Duchy of Milan, which, however, he was forced to surrender in 1736. In the war of the Austrian Succession (1742), he sided with Maria Theresa. On the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), Savoy received further territories in the Piedmont.



- 767 Victor Amadeus III (1773-1796). 1/2 Doppia, 1774. Choice Very Fine. F-116. Obverse: bust left of Victor Amadeus III; reverse: crowned arms of the House of Savoy. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

Victor Amadeus III's reign was an unhappy one both for the king and for the Kingdom of Sardinia and the House of Savoy. His adherence to the monarchy following the French Revolution led to an invasion and the occupation of Savoy by French forces.



## Extremely Rare 5 Doppie, 1774



- 768 Victor Amadeus III. 5 Doppie, 1774.** Extremely Fine. 16.0 grams. F-1123, Cr-78. Well struck. Obverse: bust left of Victor Amadeus III; reverse: crowned arms of the House of Savoy. Extremely rare. (Est. 15,000-20,000)

Following Victor Amadeus III's siding with the French monarchical forces, French Republican armies invaded Savoy and reduced the territories to the status of a French province. Although Piedmontese armies resisted strenuously, Victor Amadeus III was forced to surrender and sign the Armistice of Cherasco. Shortly afterwards, he died. An incapable and somewhat extravagant ruler, his poor choice of ministers occasioned the poor advice he received.



- 769 Victor Amadeus III. 1/4 Doppia, 1786.** About Uncirculated, bright and lustrous. F-1122. Obverse: bust left of Victor Amadeus III; reverse: arms of Savoy upon an eagle, crowned, perched upon symbols of the regalia. (Est. 900-1,200)



- 770 Victor Amadeus III. 1/4 Doppia, 1773.** Very Fine. F-117, Cr-62. Obverse: bust left of Victor Amadeus III; reverse: crowned arms of the House of Savoy. Very scarce. (Est. 2,000-2,500)



- 771 Charles Emanuel IV (1796-1802). 1/2 Doppia, 1797.** About Uncirculated, toned. F-1127. Obverse: bust left of Charles Emanuel IV; reverse: crowned eagle displaying the arms of Savoy, perched upon the regalia. Planchet flaw in upper right quadrant of reverse. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

Charles Emanuel IV surrendered the citadel of Turin to Bonaparte's forces, which effectively meant the end of his country's independence.



- 772 Charles Emanuel IV. Doppia, 1797.** About Uncirculated, an exceptional specimen. Well struck and lustrous. F-1126. Obverse: bust

left of Charles Emanuel IV; reverse: type as the preceding.

(Est. 1,700-2,000)

Realizing that the surrender of Turin to the French had sealed his country's fate, Charles Emanuel IV abdicated on December 6, 1796 and retired to his domains in Sardinia, leaving the Piedmont open to French occupation. Returning to Italy following the French defeat during Bonaparte's absence in Egypt, Charles Emanuel saw his hopes at regaining the kingdom dashed by Napoleon's victory at Marengo. Once again, Charles Emanuel IV abdicated (1802), this time entering the Jesuit order. He died in 1819.



- 773 Victor Emanuel I (1802-1821). 20 Lire, 1821 eagle.** Extremely Fine, lustrous. F-1131, Cr-96. Rare. Obverse: bust left of Victor Emanuel I; reverse: crowned arms of Savoy. (Est. 3,000-4,000)

Following his father's abdication in 1802, Victor Emanuel I remained in Sardinia until after the summer of 1815, when his dominions were restored to him by the Congress of Vienna. He abdicated, in turn, in 1821 in favor of his brother Charles Felix.



- 774 Victor Emanuel I. 20 Lire, 1821 eagle.** About Uncirculated, bright and lustrous. F-1131, Cr-96. Types as the preceding. A second example of this rarity. (Est. 3,000-4,000)



- 775 Charles Felix (1821-1831). 40 Lire, 1825 anchor. Genoa.** Choice Very Fine. F-1135, Cr-107.1. Obverse: bust left of Charles Felix; reverse: crowned arms. 39,000 pieces struck. (Est. 450-550)



- 776 Charles Felix. 80 Lire, 1826 eagle.** About Uncirculated, well struck and lustrous. A few stray obverse marks. F-1132, Cr-108.1. Obverse: bust left of Charles Felix; reverse: crowned arms. (Est. 500-600)



- 777 Charles Felix. 80 Lire, 1828 eagle.** Very Fine. F-1833, Cr-108.1. Types as the preceding. Scarce. (Est. 1,000-1,500)





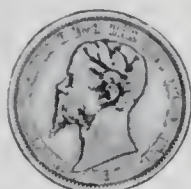
- 778 Charles Albert (1831-1849). 50 Lire, 1833 anchor. Very Fine. F-1141, Cr-116.1. Very scarce. Obverse: bust left of Charles Albert; reverse: crowned arms of Savoy. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

- 779 Charles Albert. 10 Lire, 1833 anchor. Very Fine. F-1145, Cr-114.1. Types as the preceding. (Est. 300-400)

- 780 Charles Albert. 20 Lire, 1834 eagle. About Very Fine. F-1142, Cr-115.2. Types as the preceding. (Est. 200-300)



- 781 Charles Albert. 100 Lire, 1836 anchor. Extremely Fine. F-1139, Cr-117.1. Types as the preceding. (Est. 700-900)



- 782 Victor Emanuel II (1849-1861). 10 Lire, 1850 anchor. Choice Fine. F-1150, Cr-125.1. Obverse: bust left of Victor Emanuel II; reverse: crowned arms of Savoy. Rare, of the 4,141 pieces struck fewer than a dozen survive today. (Est. 1,500-2,000)

## Unique 10 Lire, 1859



- 783 Victor Emanuel II. 10 Lire, 1859 eagle. Extremely Fine, lustrous. **Unique**, date unlisted in either Friedberg or *The Standard Catalogue of World Coins*. Types as the preceding. A major rarity and a fitting place to close this exceptional listing of coins of the House of Savoy. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

Victor Emanuel II became the head of the House of Savoy on his father's abdication on the evening of the defeat at Novara (1849). On the 18th of February, 1861, Victor Emanuel II was proclaimed King of Italy.

## Republic of Italy

### Pattern $\frac{1}{2}$ Doppia, 1802

Of the Highest Rarity



- 784 The Republic of Italy (1801-1804). Pattern  $\frac{1}{2}$  Doppia, an II (=1803). Milan. Uncirculated, with highly reflective surfaces. Of the highest rarity. F-2, VG-984 (oak wreath). Obverse: bust left of Napoleon Bonaparte BONAPARTE FONDATORE E PRESIDENTE AN.II.; reverse: denomination within an oak and olive wreath REPUBBLICA ITALIANA around. Ornamented edge. (Est. 30,000-40,000)

Following his return from Egypt and his triumphant victory at Marengo, Napoleon consolidated his position in northern Italy, joining additional territories to the old Cisalpine Republic, creating the Republic of Italy (1801-1805). The republic was one in name only, however, as all decisions were referred to Napoleon for disposition. The choice of a president for the newly formed republic was skillfully engineered, behind the scenes, in Napoleon's favor by his faithful Talleyrand. Accordingly, Napoleon was elected president of the new republic for a 10-year term.

### Pattern Doppia, 1803

Of the Highest Rarity



- 785 Republic of Italy. Pattern Doppia, an II (=1803). Milan. Uncirculated, prooflike. Obverse die break. Of the highest rarity. F-1, VG-983 (oak wreath). Types and inscriptions as the preceding, save for the denomination. The republic issued no coins of its own, only the gold essais dated 1803 and silver and bronze pieces dated an III (1804). (Est. 40,000-50,000)

Napoleon's acceptance of the office of president of the newly constituted Republic of Italy was made with his usual deference to modesty. He informed the deputies that he had found no one who "...for his services rendered to his country, his authority with the people and his separation from party, has deserved such an office." Although organized to resemble a republic, the actual administration of affairs was entirely in Napoleon's hands. Having crowned himself with the iron crown of the Lombard kings on May 26, 1805, Napoleon appointed his stepson Eugène Beauharnais to be his viceroy. The legislature constituted at Milan had no legislative power unless with the acquiescence of the French emperor.



## Pattern Doppia, 1803

Of the Highest Rarity



- 786 Republic of Italy. Pattern Doppia, an II (=1803). Milan. Uncirculated, prooflike. F-unlisted, VG-981 (serpent). Of the highest rarity. Obverse: bust left of Napoleon Bonaparte, same legends as the pattern doppia in the preceding lot, but from a different obverse die; reverse: denomination within an ouroboros, REPUBBLICA ITALIANA around. Ornamented edge. Rarer even than the pattern doppia in the preceding lot. (Est. 45,000-55,000)

Napoleon's recitation of the traditional Lombardic coronation formula, "God gave it to me; let him beware who touches it," marked the style of his administration of the Republic of Italy. On one occasion, when the legislators at Milan wished to change some parts of an imperial decree and persuaded Napoleon's viceroy, Eugène Beauharnais, to approach the emperor, Beauharnais returned to the legislators with Napoleon's reply, which was "Your system of government is simple: the emperor wills it to be thus." The Republic of Italy did not outlast Napoleon's auto-coronation on May 26, 1805. The earlier declaration of the French Empire (May 18, 1804) effectively signed the death warrant of the paper republic.

## Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy

### Pattern 40 Lire, 1806

Of the Highest Rarity



- 787 Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy (1804-1814). Pattern 40 Lire, 1806. Milan. Extremely Fine, cleaned. F-unlisted, KM-Pn12, VG-1275, Rep-1806. Obverse: bust left of Napoleon, Emperor and King of Italy; reverse: crowned, canopied arms of the Kingdom of Italy, denomination below and ethnic surrounding. Ornamented and lettered edge in the French fashion. Of the highest rarity.

(Est. 30,000-40,000)

On the 26th of May, 1805, in the cathedral at Milan, Napoleon Bonaparte crowned himself with the iron crown of the Lombards as king of his newly established Kingdom of Italy. The following month, on his declaration that the Ligurian Republic was to be made an integral part of the French Empire, Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Naples joined the third coalition against Napoleon.



- 788 Napoleonic Kingdom. 40 Lire, 1807. Milan. Choice Fine. F-4, Cr-12. Types largely as the preceding pattern issue. Very scarce and vastly underrated in the current pricing guides.

(Est. 1,500-2,000)

### Unique Pattern 100 Francs, 1807



- 789 Napoleonic Kingdom. Pattern 100 Francs, 1807. Genoa. About Uncirculated, cleaned. Plain edge. From dies by Vassallo. F-unlisted, VG-unlisted, Gadoury-unlisted, Mazard-602a (silver only). Unique. Obverse: three quarters facing right bust of Emperor Napoleon NAPOLEON EMPEREUR; reverse: crowned imperial eagle standing upon a thunderbolt, EMPIRE FRANÇAIS 1807 around. Designer's name appears on the truncation of the effigy on the obverse. Strikes in silver are known, but this is the only gold specimen recorded. Of the highest importance. (Est. 15,000-20,000)

Napoleon's kingdom in Italy did not long survive the disasters of the bitter Moscow campaign. Murat defected from Napoleon, making overtures to the allies for an independent peace. Beauharnais, demoralized by Murat's defection and the loss of the Battle of Leipzig (1813), was forced to retreat. The invasion of Leghorn by Lord William Bentinck in March, 1814, and the capture of Genoa, sounded the death knell of the Napoleonic Kingdom. Beauharnais signed an armistice at Mantua on April 16, 1814, which assured the retreat of French forces beyond the Alps. Milan fell shortly thereafter, and with it, the Kingdom of Napoleon came to an end.

## Kingdom of Italy

- 790 Victor Emanuel II (1861-1878). 5 Lire, 1863-T. About Uncirculated, frosty. F-16, KM-17; 10 Lire, 1865-T. Very Fine. F-15, KM-9.2. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est. 200-250)

### 10 Lire, 1861-T



- 791 10 Lire, 1861-T. B in shield. Very Fine. F-14, KM-9.1. A great rarity in the modern Italian series. Only 1,916 pieces struck.

(Est. 5,000-6,000)





792 20 Lire, 1861-T. Very Fine. F-11, KM-10.1. (Est. 200-300)

793 Selection of 20 lire coins, all from the Turin Mint. All are F-11, KM-10.1. 1862-T. Extremely Fine; 1863-T. Extremely Fine; 1864-T. Very Fine; 1865-T. About Uncirculated; 1866-T. Extremely Fine; 1867-T. Extremely Fine; 1868-T. Extremely Fine; 1869-T. Extremely Fine; 1870-T. Very Fine. (Total: 9 pieces) (Est. 1,100-1,500)

794 20 Lire, 1870-R. Extremely Fine. F-12, KM-10.1. (Est. 150-175)

795 20 Lire, 1871-R. Uncirculated, with exceptional lustre. F-12, KM-10.2. (Est. 300-400)



796 20 Lire, 1873-R. Extremely Fine. F-12, KM-10.2. By far the rarest coin in this series, with a mintage of only 2,174 pieces. Lustrous. (Est. 1,200-1,500)

797 20 Lire, 1874-M. About Uncirculated. F-13, KM-10.3. (Est. 100-200)

798 Selection of 20 lire pieces, each from the Rome Mint. Each F-12, KM-10.2. 1874-R. About Uncirculated; 1875-R. Extremely Fine; 1877-R. Extremely Fine; 1878-R. About Uncirculated. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est. 450-550)

### 50 Lire, 1864-T

Extremely Rare



799 50 Lire, 1864-T. Extremely Fine, with attractive lustre. Free from any disfiguring or detracting marks. F-10, KM-18. Extremely rare, one of only 103 pieces originally struck. The number that survives today is probably on the order of a handful. Usual royal types, obverse: bust left of Victor Emmanuel II; reverse: crowned arms of the Kingdom of Italy. (Est. 30,000-40,000)

800 Umberto I (1878-1900). Selection of 20 lire pieces, each from the Rome Mint. Each F-21, KM-21. 1879-R. Uncirculated; 1880-R. About Uncirculated; 1881-R. About Uncirculated; 1882-R. About Uncirculated; 1883-R. About Uncirculated. (Total: 6 pieces) (Est. 750-900)



801 20 Lire, 1884-R. About Uncirculated, heavy handling marks. F-21, KM-21. Scarce date. Lustrous. (Est. 450-600)

802 Selection of 20 lire pieces, each from the Rome Mint. Each F-21, KM-21. 1885-R. About Uncirculated; 1886-R. About Uncirculated; 1888-R. Extremely Fine; 1889-R. Extremely Fine; 1890-R. About Uncirculated; 1891-R. Choice About Uncirculated; 1893-R. About Uncirculated; 1897-R. About Uncirculated. (Total: 8 pieces) (Est. 1,000-1,150)

### 50 Lire, 1891-R



803 50 Lire, 1891-R. Choice About Uncirculated, with partially reflective surfaces. F-20, KM-25. Rare, only 414 originally struck, the last year of issue of the denomination by Umberto I. (Est. 4,000-5,000)

### Very Rare 100 Lire, 1880-R



804 100 Lire, 1880-R. Choice About Uncirculated, lustrous. Highly reflective surfaces. F-17, KM-22. Very rare, only 145 pieces originally struck, just a handful survive today. Usual royal types, obverse: bust left of Umberto I; reverse: crowned arms of the Kingdom of Italy within an oak and olive wreath. (Est. 15,000-20,000)

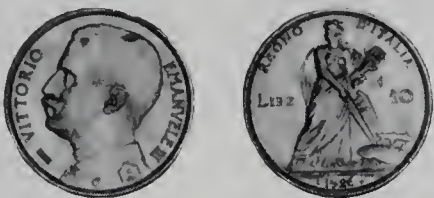


805 100 Lire, 1882-R. About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-18, KM-22. Rare, only 1,229 pieces originally struck. (Est. 3,000-3,500)

806 100 Lire, 1883-R. Very Fine. F-18, KM-22. (Est. 1,500-2,000)



### Rare 10 Lire, 1926



- 807 Victor Emanuel III (1900-1944). 10 Lire, 1926. Uncirculated, lustrous. F-29, KM-47. Rare, only 40 pieces originally struck. Obverse: military bust left of Victor Emanuel III; reverse: the goddess Ceres, right. One of the rarest of all of the strikes of Victor Emanuel III's reign. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

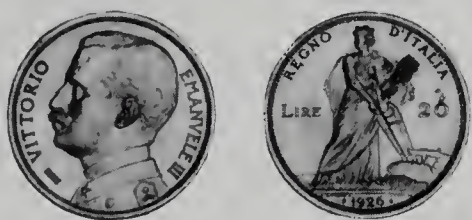
### Rare 20 Lire, 1902-R

Struck From Eritrean Gold



- 808 20 Lire, 1902-R anchor. Struck from Eritrean gold. Uncirculated, prooflike. F-23, KM-37.1, Y-41a. Obverse: bust left of Victor Emanuel III; reverse: crowned and displayed eagle, bearing the arms of the Kingdom of Italy. Reeded edge. One of only 115 pieces struck, from gold mined in the Italian colony of Eritrea. One of the most popular and desirable of all the modern Italian issues. (Est. 8,000-12,000)
- 809 20 Lire, 1905-R. About Uncirculated, lustrous. F-24, KM-37.1. Types as the preceding. (Est. 400-500)
- 810 20 Lire, 1905-R. Choice About Uncirculated, highly lustrous and with frosty devices. F-24, KM-37.1. (Est. 500-600)

### The Rare 20 Lire, 1926



- 811 20 Lire, 1926. Uncirculated, lustrous. F-28, KM-48. Obverse: military bust left of Victor Emanuel III; reverse: Ceres. Very rare, one of only 40 pieces struck. (Est. 8,000-10,000)

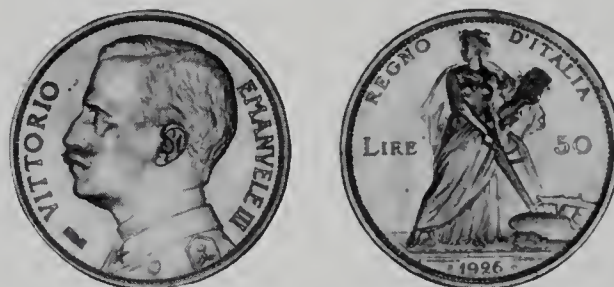
### 20 Lire, 1928-R

Struck in Gold



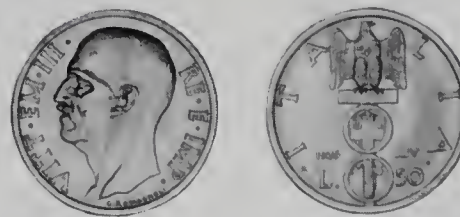
- 812 Gold 20 Lire, 1928-R. Oro-Prova. Uncirculated, lustrous. KM-475 (silver). 32.26 grams. Commemorative issue, struck on the anniversary of the ending of the First World War. Obverse: bust left of Victor Emanuel III, helmeted; reverse: fasces, lion's head, and prow. Reeded edge. Of the highest rarity. (Est. 15,000-20,000)

### The Very Rare 50 Lire, 1926-R



- 813 50 Lire, 1926-R. Choice Uncirculated. F-27, KM-49. Very rare, only 40 pieces struck. Cleaned. Obverse: military bust left of Victor Emanuel III; reverse: Ceres standing right. Like the other gold pieces dated 1926, the 50 lire of this date was not struck for circulation, but for distribution to friends and officials. (Est. 15,000-20,000)

- 814 50 Lire, 1932-R. About Uncirculated. F-34, KM-70. Obverse: bust left of Victor Emanuel III; reverse: Lictor striding right. (Est. 250-350)
- 815 50 Lire, 1933. Uncirculated. F-34, KM-71. Types as the preceding. (Est. 400-500)



- 816 50 Lire, 1936. Choice About Uncirculated. F-37, KM-82. Obverse: bust left of Victor Emanuel III; reverse: arms arranged in Roman legionary standard form. Scarce, only 790 pieces struck. (Est. 2,500-3,500)



### The Rare 100 Lire, 1903



- 817 100 Lire, 1903-R. **Uncirculated**, lustrous and attractive. F-22, KM-39. Only 916 pieces struck. Obverse: bust left of Victor Emanuel III; reverse: crowned arms upon a displayed eagle. Few scattered handling marks, but nothing seriously detracting from importance of the piece. (Est. 6,000-7,000)

### The Rare 100 Lire, 1905-R



- 818 100 Lire, 1905-R. **About Uncirculated**, moderate bagmarks. F-22, KM-39. Classic rarity, one of only 1,012 pieces struck. Types as the preceding. (Est. 5,000-7,000)



- 819 100 Lire, 1912. **About Uncirculated**, lustrous. F-26, KM-50. Choice, with one small copper stain on the obverse. Only 4,946 pieces struck. (Est. 2,500-3,500)



- 820 100 Lire, 1923. **About Uncirculated**. F-30, KM-65. Struck for the first anniversary of the fascist government, with a mint-applied frosty surface. Light handling marks. 20,000 pieces struck. (Est. 1,200-1,500)



- 821 100 Lire, 1925. **About Uncirculated**, light friction marks on the high points. F-32, KM-66. Struck to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the reign and the 10th anniversary of the entry into World War I. 5,000 pieces struck. (Est. 2,000-3,000)

### The Rare 100 Lire, 1926-R



- 822 100 Lire, 1926-R. **Choice Uncirculated**. Cleaned. F-26, KM-50. Very rare, one of only 40 pieces struck. Obverse: uniformed bust left of Victor Emanuel III; reverse: Ceres standing right. Minor toning spot to the right of the date. One of the rarest 100 lire pieces in the modern Italian series. (Est. 15,000-20,000)

### The Rare 100 Lire, 1936-R



- 823 100 Lire, 1936-R. **Uncirculated**, lustrous. F-35, KM-83. Very scarce, only 812 pieces struck. Obverse: bust right of Victor Emanuel III; reverse: Lictor striding left. (Est. 4,500-6,000)

### The Rare 100 Lire, 1937



- 824 100 Lire, 1937. **Uncirculated**, lustrous. F-36, KM-84. Very rare, only 249 pieces struck. Types as the preceding. (Est. 10,000-15,000)

— End of Sale —



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# THE 32<sup>nd</sup> ANNUAL METROPOLITAN NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CONVENTION

## March 24, 25, 26, 27, 1988

The Vista International Hotel - Three World Trade Center, New York City, New York

HOST CLUB - New York Numismatic Club - 80th Anniversary

GENERAL CHAIRMAN - Jay M. Galst

### SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Friday, March 18 through  
Tuesday, March 22, 1988

Wednesday, March 23, 1988

9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.  
7:00 p.m.

Thursday, March 24, 1988

9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.  
9 a.m. to 11 a.m.  
12:30 p.m.

1:00 p.m.

3:00 p.m.

7:00 p.m.

8:00 p.m.

8:15

Friday, March 25, 1988

8:30 a.m.  
9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.  
9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.  
9:30 a.m.

4:00 p.m.

7:00 p.m.

7:15

Auction Lot Viewing—Park Suite  
(check catalogue for exact times)

Auction Lot Viewing—Park Suite  
Bowers and Merena Auction, World  
Gold—Liberty Room

Auction Lot Viewing—Park Suite  
Auction Lot Pick-up—Park Suite  
Bourse open to dealers with tables.  
Exhibit Room open to exhibitors  
Bowers and Merena Auction, World  
Gold—Liberty Room  
Registration, Bourse, and Exhibit  
Rooms open to the public.  
Bowers and Merena Auction, U.S.  
Coins—Liberty Room  
Admission to Bourse and Exhibits  
closes  
Bourse area must be vacated

Bourse open to dealers with tables  
Auction Lot Pick-up—Park Suite  
Auction Lot Viewing—Park Suite  
Registration, Bourse and Exhibit  
Rooms open to the public.  
S.P.M.C. (Society of Paper Money Col-  
lectors) Meeting and forum—open to  
the public  
Bowers and Merena Auction, U.S.  
Coins—Liberty Room  
Admission to Bourse and Exhibits  
closes  
Bourse area must be vacated

Saturday, March 26, 1988

9:00 a.m.  
9 a.m.

9 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.  
9:30 a.m.

10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

10:00 a.m.

11:00 a.m.

12:30 p.m.

1:30 p.m.

2:30 p.m.

4:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m.

6:15 p.m.  
7:15 p.m.

Sunday, March 27, 1988

9:30 a.m.  
10:00 a.m.

1:00 p.m.

4:00 p.m.

Bourse open to dealers with tables  
Meeting of ANA Regional Coordina-  
tors and District Delegates—Federal  
Hall Room

Auction Lot Pick-up—Park Suite  
Registration, Bourse and Exhibit  
Rooms open to the public

Young Numismatists meeting—Liberty  
Room

Boy Scout Merit Badge Clinic—  
Merchants Room

Meeting of the Bibliomaniac Society—  
Federal Hall Room

E.A.C. (Early American Coppers)  
meeting and forum—Federal Hall  
Room

M.E.T.A.M.S. (Metropolitan Token &  
Medal Society) meeting—Merchants  
Exchange Room

Northeastern Vecturist Association  
meeting—Merchants Exchange Room  
Conventions Education Forum—Liberty  
Room

Admission to Bourse and Exhibits  
closes

Bourse area must be vacated  
Reception, Banquet, Presentation of  
Awards—Broadway Suite

Bourse open to dealers with tables  
Registration, Bourse and Exhibit  
Rooms open to the public.

Henry Hudson Canadian Coin Club  
meeting—Federal Hall Room

Removal of Exhibits and closing of the  
Bourse

#### OFFICERS

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Reception, Banquet—Robert M. Hawes, Toastmaster

#### AWARDS

The Raymond S. Gallo Award for "Best in Show"  
The George W. Wait Award for "Best in Paper Money"  
The Harold S. Bareford Award for "Best in United  
States Coins"  
The Martin Kortjohn Award for "Best in Foreign Coins"  
The Roger J. Storm Award for "Most Popular Exhibit"  
The Young Numismatists Award for "Best Y.N. Exhibit"  
Tokens and Medals Award  
General Category Award  
First and Second Awards in each class where war-  
ranted

#### METROPOLITAN COIN CLUBS

New York Numismatic Club, Jay M. Galst, President	Org. 1908
The Bronx Coin Club, Robert H. Schonwalter, President	Org. 1933
New Jersey Numismatic Society, Malcolm Heckman, President	Org. 1933
Westchester County Coin Club, Larry J. Gentile Sr., President	Org. 1934
Long Island Coin Club, Doug Walcutt, President	Org. 1953
Bergen County Coin Club, Faye Stefanacci, President	Org. 1954
Queens County Coin Club, Gerald Goonan, President	Org. 1956
Putnam Coin Club, Robert J. Charters, President	Org. 1961
White Plains Coin Club, Carmen Recce, President	Org. 1961
Flushing Coin Club, Ralph Caliendo, President	Org. 1964
Northern Valley Coin Club, James K. Brandt, President	Org. 1966
L.E.R.A. Coin Club, Danny Harrison, President	Org. 1968
Croton River Numismatic Society, Beverly Visser, President	Org. 1972







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